

CONCORDIA'S THURSDAY REPORT

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Concordia scientists Shimon Amir and Jane Stewart attract international attention

CSBN hailed for research on the body's internal clock

BY KEN WHITTINGHAM

"Circadian rhythms" is hardly a household term, but researchers and reporters around the globe are talking about the concept this week because of a scientific breakthrough by Concordia Psychology Department Professors Shimon Amir and Jane Stewart.

The two researchers from the department's Centre for Studies in Behavioural Neurobiology have unlocked a key to the functioning of internal body clocks in mammals.

The discovery could one day eliminate problems faced by shift workers, reduce the effects of insomnia and jet lag, treat pathological disorders such as manic depression, and

help the blind better adapt to a sightless environment.

All such people suffer because their internal body clocks are "out of synch" with their surroundings.

An article about the Amir/Stewart discovery was published last week in the international journal *Nature*. It was followed by interviews on radio and television around the world, and by articles in such prestigious newspapers as the *New York Times*, London's *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Washington Post*.

Staffers from Ted Koppel's ABC-TV *Nightline* program even called to get information about the Concordia discovery, as did radio stations in Western Canada, BBC news in Britain and CTV's *Canada AM* program, which aired a segment Monday morning.

Charles Jennings, *Nature*'s associate editor, said in an interview from his Washington D.C. office that Amir and Stewart's breakthrough came as "quite a surprise to people working in the field" and would eventually have "fairly major practical implications" for the general public.

Like Amir, he is hesitant about

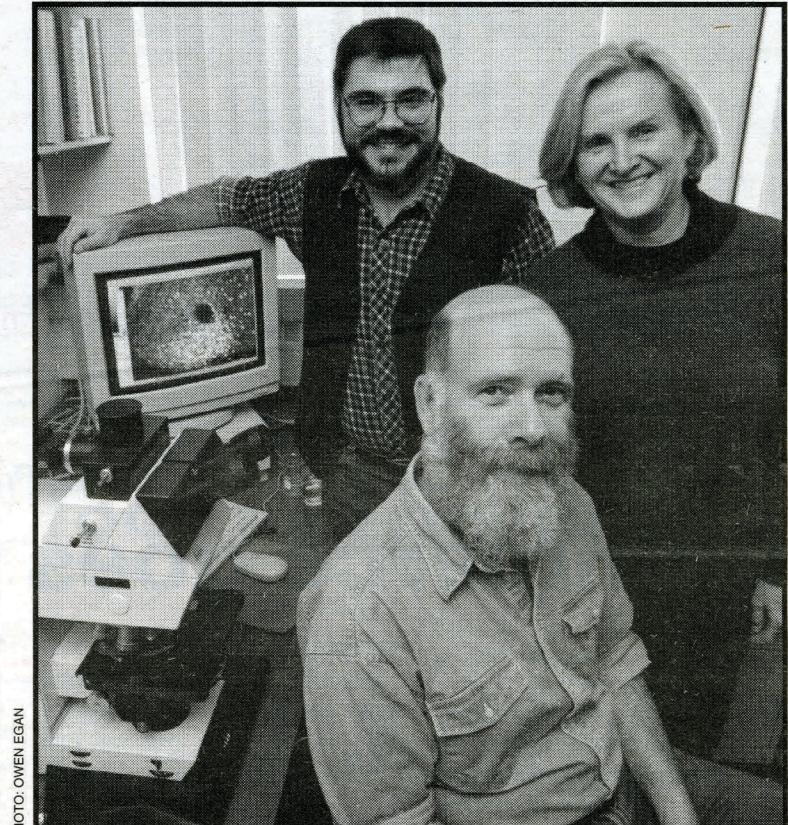
pinpointing exactly when insomnia victims might find relief from their condition, but clearly, he says, the lead given by the Concordia duo "will be followed up in the months and years ahead" by scientists around the world.

Resetting circadian clock

As Professor Amir explains, circadian rhythms are the daily fluctuations between activity and rest, wakefulness and sleep, that regulate all human activity. They are triggered by a genetically programmed neural pacemaker located in a small structure at the base of the brain. This structure, called a suprachiasmatic nucleus, is sensitive to changes in light, and each day resets or synchronizes the body's internal clock with the external environment.

Until now, it was assumed that light was the only stimulus that activated this daily resetting of the clock. Amir and Stewart, however, have shown that stimuli previously associated with the onset of light can also reset the circadian clock.

The two Concordia scientists are now conducting experiments to determine just how these condi-



Researchers Shimon Amir and Jane Stewart, with lab technician Barry Robinson, standing.

tions can be made to substitute for light — perhaps by using drugs, or something as simple as a particular scent that people associate with dawn, dusk, or even the arrival of artificial light.

In their recent experiments Amir and Stewart exposed one group of laboratory rats to a gentle flow of air for 20 minutes, followed by a 15-minute burst of light. Other rats were exposed only to light.

As reported in the *Gazette*, when the light stimulus was removed after 10 days, "the gentle breeze alone was enough to jog the rats' internal clocks and get their days under way."

Reducing accidents

The long-term implications are important. Professional athletes could likely learn fail-safe techniques that would enable them to perform better after travelling through time zones. Diplomats in tense political negotiations might be more even-tempered if they faced their opposite numbers after a good night's sleep. On-the-job accidents on graveyard shifts might be reduced, and overall productivity could be increased for shift workers who are now run ragged working around the clock.

Even hospital patients might

increase their chances of recovery, since studies now show that people sometimes respond better to surgery scheduled at one time of day rather than another.

As reported in the *Gazette*, the patients' prognosis might improve if their body clocks could be tricked into believing that the surgery was taking place at a better time of day.

Psychiatrists also note that the sleep-wake cycles of manic depressives are a result of an aberrant biological clock — one that prepares the body for bed well before bedtime. In time, the Concordia discovery could help to control the trigger that causes swings between manic and depressed states in such people.

Amir and Stewart's research is funded, in part, through the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche (FCAR), the Medical Research Council of Canada (MRC) and the U.S.-based National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA).

Amir has taught in Concordia's Department of Psychology since 1987. Stewart has taught in the Psychology Department since 1963.

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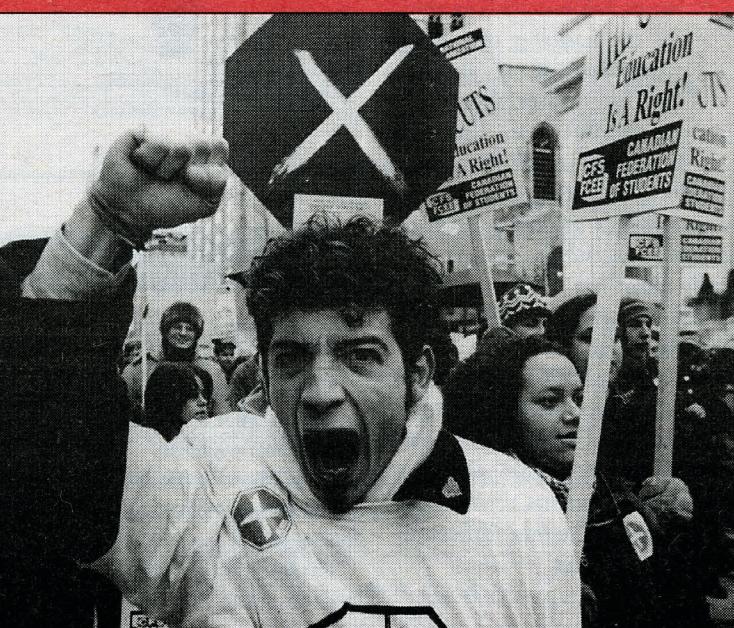
Concordians are publishing books and photos on translation, terrorism, underwater artifacts and the nuclear age.

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NO CTR NEXT WEEK

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FEBRUARY 29

Freezing for fee-freeze



Last Wednesday, students across Canada took to the streets to protest the increasing squeeze on post-secondary education. In Montréal, buses of CEGEP students joined Concordians at the Henry F. Hall Building and picked up thousands of supporters as they passed the city's other universities. Over the objections of student activists, Québec's rectors want permission to raise tuition, which is the lowest in Canada.

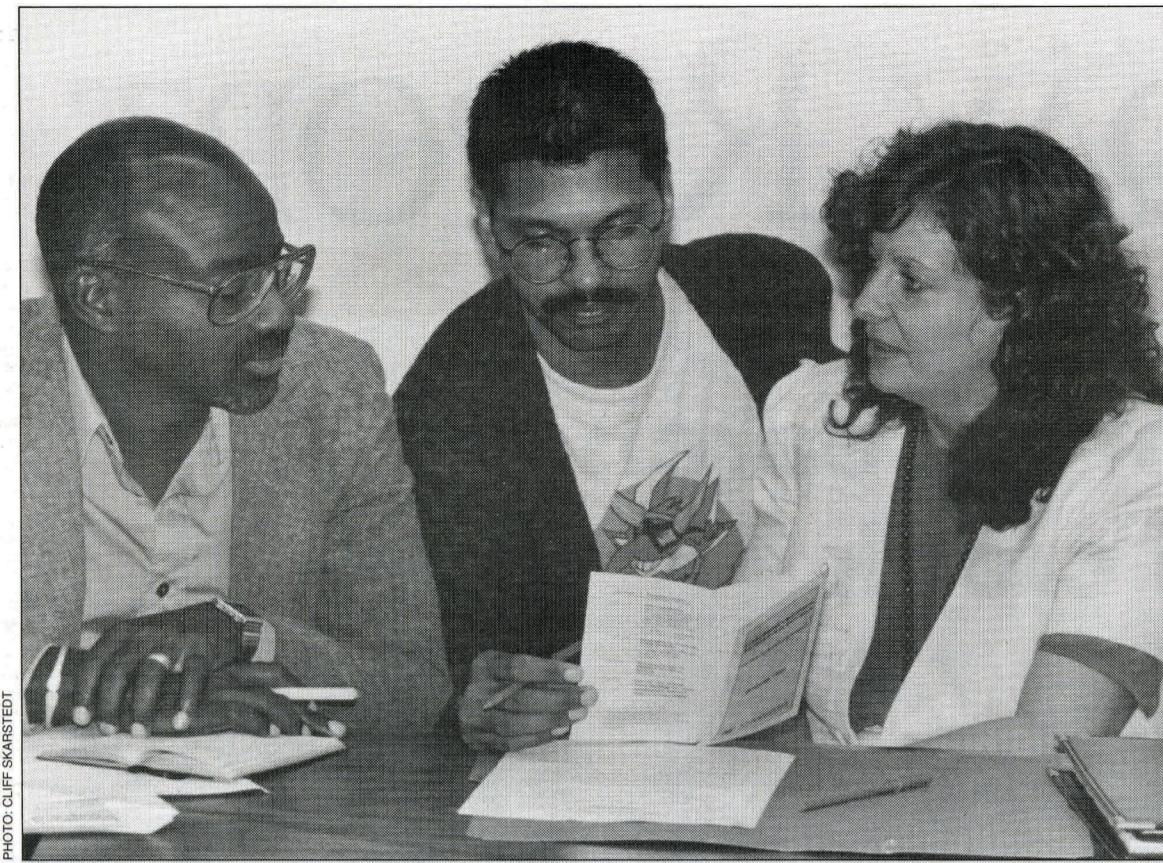


PHOTO: CLIFF SKARSTEDT

Terri Lituchy (right) consults with Management Professor Kwame Charles and MSc Management Studies program director Surendra Arfoor, both from the University of the West Indies.

Terri Lituchy is first Director of International Projects

Commerce goes global

BY SYLVAIN COMEAU

For Concordia's Faculty of Commerce and Administration, the global economy is more than just a business textbook cliché. A number of overseas projects directed by International Management Professor Terri Lituchy are helping to train the next generation of junior executives and budding entrepreneurs.

For the first time, the Faculty has found it necessary to consolidate its international activities under one administrative position, so last summer Lituchy was appointed Director of International Programs. The newly created position combines the Faculty's International Exchange Program with two development projects, the Canada-China Management Education Program and the University of the West Indies Management Education Program.

Prior to the consolidation, the international portfolio was assumed primarily by Marketing Professor Manek Kirpalani, who handled the International Exchange Program and the Canada-China project, and by Management Professor Linda Dyer, who oversaw the University of the West Indies program.

"We're trying to cut down on the number of administrators and centralize all our international activity," Lituchy explained. "New programs, both student or faculty projects, will all come out of one office."

agement for two years. At Concordia, which she joined three years ago, she has already worked with visiting faculty members from Tianjin University (on the Canada-China project) and spent the 1995 winter semester in Trinidad, at the University of the West Indies. She has nothing but praise for her counterparts there.

"We tend to think of the Caribbean as being quite laid-back, with lots of beaches. [But] the University of the West Indies commerce faculty has only eight professors who are there all the time, coming in on weekends and working overtime to develop the curriculum. They weren't lying on the beach."

New programs, both student or faculty projects, will all come out of one office.

The West Indies project began in September 1992. As part of this project, the University of the West Indies' Department of Management Studies launched a BSc in Accountancy and MSc programs. Lituchy is overseeing the final stages of the project, which includes training of West Indies' faculty. A business symposium was held in Trinidad in February 1994.

Phase II of the Canada-China Management Education Program, which helped establish an MBA and Executive MBA program at China's Tianjin University, wrapped up in December of 1994. Lituchy followed up the project last summer.

"The new project is not yet determined, but it will probably involve developing a more specific area of

business, such as finance. There is a push from both sides to keep the program going, because the institutional links are so valuable."

The common denominator between these projects is management education.

"The idea that development projects should focus on human resources started in the 1960s. Now it's a powerful trend. So many countries now have the infrastructure in place; they have bridges and roads [which were built in previous development projects]. Now they need educational skills in commerce, management and engineering, to be part of the global economic market."

Among other projects in the works, the Faculty is examining the feasibility of requests from Hong Kong, Jamaica and India to establish distance-education links to transmit Concordia's BComm or MSc programs to those countries. "Our mission is training and education, and that doesn't necessarily mean just in Montréal and Québec. It can mean training and education around the world."

The Faculty has also struck formal student-exchange agreements with a number of U.S., Canadian and Mexican universities. Lituchy says that international students are encouraged to introduce cultural differences into class discussions.

"Students can learn cultural differences, such as whether in a certain country it's customary to make small-talk before getting down to business. We will ask someone from Japan, for example, to tell us how business is done over there, rather than just read it from a textbook."

Marketing researcher visits Hong Kong

BY PERRY GREENBAUM

Marketing Professor Ulrike de Brentani has just returned from a two-week teaching and research visit to Hong Kong.

The invitation came at the right time. She had just finished a tough four-year stint as Associate Dean of Research and Director of the PhD in Administration program in the Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

It was her first trip to the Asian business capital. At City University of Hong Kong, she gave a lecture to faculty and PhD students on her research-in-progress, "Exploring Supplier-Customer Partnerships in the Development of New Products in the Business-to-Business Service Sector."

De Brentani's speciality is how companies develop and market new products and services to other companies. Her focus on services rather than goods reflects the rapid growth in that sector, which has been responsible for 75 per cent of the increase in employment over the past two decades.

Her past research surveyed 115 firms which have developed new services for the business sector. She

found that, simply put, some Canadian companies still have a long way to go in achieving success in this risky endeavour.

In Hong Kong, de Brentani presented her research in progress, ran several seminars on new product development, and headed a research grant workshop. As an adjudicator for SSHRC between 1991 and 1993, she learned a lot about how to write effective grant proposals.

De Brentani is the Faculty's first woman to be promoted to the rank of full professor, which she achieved in 1992. Her Asian visit came about through a conference she attended in Paris, where she met a researcher from City University who was familiar with her work. She reviewed a paper which he was planning to submit to a journal, and in return, he got her an invitation to his university.

There are six universities in Hong Kong, and five of those were developed only in the last five years. Originally, they were polytechnical institutes, but the British government, with an eye to the 1997 takeover by the People's Republic of China, invested hundreds of millions of dollars to build them into state-of-the-art universities. English is the main language of instruction, with some teaching in Cantonese.

"Professors from all over the world are lured to Hong Kong by huge salaries," de Brentani said. "Most of them, between 80 and 90 per cent, are expatriates." And compared to Canada, research funding is easier to find and generous.

However, despite the fact that their salaries may be three or four times that of a Concordia professor, professors' housing costs are so high that they must be subsidized by the universities.

While she was in Hong Kong, de Brentani met with three Concordia colleagues who are teaching there: Michael Hui (Marketing), Mohamed Khalifa (Decision Sciences), and Jeong Kim (Accounting).



Ulrike de Brentani

IN BRIEF...

Student has solo exhibit

Veran Pardeahatan, an MFA student in his final year at Concordia, is having his first solo exhibition.

Titled *When Spirits Merge*, the show at the Observatoire 4 gallery reflects the meeting of two cultures.

Pardeahatan is a mix of Chiricaua Apache Indian and Russian ancestry. Using humour and spirituality in his work, he addresses how the non-native media have portrayed natives, and deals with such issues as assimilation.

His show opens March 5 and runs until March 30. The vernissage, at which the artist will be present, is on

March 9 at 5 p.m. Observatoire 4 is at 372 St. Catherine St. W., Suite 426 (Métro Place des Arts). Information: 866-5320

Hire a student, save money

Here's a win-win proposition. The Financial Aid and Awards Office administers a Work-Study Program which allows needy full-time students to work at the University. Half the student's wages are reimbursed to the department that hires them.

For more information, call Jacqueline Brathwaite, 848-3523.

Electroacoustic music flourishes at Concordia

BY BARBARA BLACK

You may think you don't know anything about electroacoustic music, but you've probably heard hundreds of hours of it. A remarkably elastic, accessible form of music, it's the basis for television-show themes, advertisements, background music for films, and even sound effects.

Concordia's electroacoustic music program has no trouble attracting a healthy complement of students. Highly employable in the busy popular-entertainment business, they often graduate straight into careers.

Music Professor Mark Corwin hears from former students often. He remembers one graduate whose first job was with a company called Sounds Interchange that made Saturday-morning cartoons.

"He came up with the sound of Robocop's footsteps, and every time he heard it afterwards, he could say, 'That's mine.' "Actually, it was the sound of the stamp they use in supermarkets to put the prices on

cans — *ka-chunk, ka-chunk.*"

Another graduate of the program is Ian Chupurn, the administrator of CEL (the Canadian Electroacoustic Community), a Montréal-based collective of about 300 composers.

Electroacoustic music is also an art form, and Montréal is an active centre, attracting appreciative audiences to 30 to 40 concerts a year. At least a dozen of those are held at Concordia, in a concert series that is now in its fourteenth year.

Classes are held in Concordia's four studios, which are probably the best of any Montréal-area college or university. There are three studios in the Refectory on the Loyola Campus. They are "curricularly incremental," as Corwin explained, becoming more sophisticated with the students' progress from analogue to digital to an overlap of both. A fourth studio in the Concert Hall is used for recording.

More than 50 students are in the 27-credit program, most of them majors in Music, Interdisciplinary Studies, Communication Studies and Cinema.

Professor John Winiarz, who has a new compact disc called *Terra Nova*, is among five electroacoustic composers who will present their work tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the Concordia Concert Hall. Free admission. Joining Winiarz are Francis Dhomont, Barbara Golden, Jan Jarvillepp and Barry Truax.

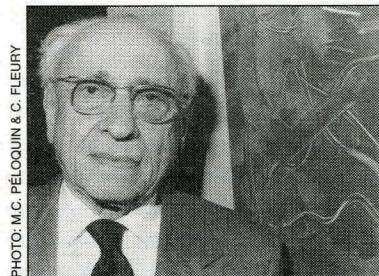


PHOTO: M.C. PÉLONQUIN & C. FLEURY
Composer Otto Joachim poses beside one of his paintings, which was installed in the lobby of the Concert Hall at a small reception on January 23. Dr. Joachim has been an influential figure in electroacoustic music for more than 30 years, and was awarded an honorary degree by the University in 1994.



PHOTO: M.C. PÉLONQUIN & C. FLEURY
Mark Corwin, in one of the electroacoustic studios.

Concordia Council on Student Life Annual Awards

These awards have been developed to recognize exceptional contributions to student life and to recognize excellent teaching at Concordia University. The Outstanding Contribution and Media Awards are open to students only. Merit Awards are open to all members of the university community. Teaching Excellence Awards are for faculty members.

Request for nominations

1. Outstanding Contribution Awards
2. Media Awards
3. Merit Awards
4. Teaching Excellence Awards

Nomination forms are available at:

- Dean of Students, AD-121 (Loyola)
- Dean of Students, H-653 (SGW)
- CSU, SC-103 (Loyola)
- CSU, H-637 (SGW)
- GSA, T-202 (SGW)
- CASA, GM-218 (SGW)
- ECA, H-880 (SGW)
- Info desk, Henry F. Hall Building lobby

Deadline for nominations: Tuesday, March 12, 1996

AT A GLANCE

COMPILED BY BARBARA BLACK

This column welcomes the submissions of all Concordia faculty and staff to promote and encourage individual and group activities in teaching and research, and to encourage work-related achievements.

Balbir Sahni (Economics, CIAC) was presented with an Award of Merit by the Indian Association for Canadian Studies for his years of work to promote international academic and development projects.

Wagdi Habashi (Mechanical Engineering) was recently made a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Rodney Leblanc, a second-year Master's of Business Administration student specializing in transportation, has won the annual Prix du Mérite, sponsored by the Association Québécois du Transport et des Routes (AQTR). His research paper, "Threats and Opportunities Facing the Canadian Trucking Industry," won him the \$350 prize. Concordia students are eligible for the award because of our Transportation Management Centre, directed by **K.L. McGowen**.

Aditya Dewan (Sociology and Anthropology) has presented three papers, all on aspects of the indigenous people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. Two were given at the Learned Societies conference in Montréal last spring, for the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development and the Society for Socialist Studies, and the other, at the the 9th North American Bangladeshi Conference, held here in September.

Greg Nielsen (Sociology and Anthropology) has published three articles on the cultural politics of broadcasting raised by the referendum question, and two articles in the field of critical theory.

Klaus J. Herrmann (Political Science) gave a public lecture in December which was sponsored by the Ronald Lauder Foundation, in Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland, on "The Development of Reform Judaism in German Breslau, as of the 1830s." The address took place on the premises of the Wroclaw Jewish community.

William Massicotte (Philosophy) wrote an article for *Psychoanalysis and Contemporary Thought* called "The Surprising Philosophical Complexity of Psychoanalysis (Belatedly Acknowledged)." The article was partly based on class preparations for a course he taught here in 1992. He is now in training at the Canadian Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Robert Giroux, who has just taken up his duties as president of the Ottawa-based Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), paid a visit recently to Rector Frederick Lowy.

Three members of the English Department took part in the recent annual conference of the Modern Languages Association in Chicago. **Neil ten Kortenaar** delivered a paper, "Where the Atlantic meets the Caribbean: Brathwaite's *The Arrivants* and Eliot's *The Wasteland*," **Judith Herz** was a commentator on a session on novelist E.M. Forster, and **Laszlo Géfin** gave a paper, "Difficult Homecoming: Hungarian Writers in Exile After the Collapse of Communism."

Laszlo Géfin, who is also principal of the Liberal Arts College, wrote a biographic entry on Allen Ginsberg which was published in the *Dictionary of Literary Biography: American Poets Since World War II*, published in December, and has had accepted for publication an article, "Why There is No Hungarian *Lady Chatterley's Lover*," by Kortárs, the journal of the Hungarian Writers' Union.

Brian Slack (Geography) gave a paper, "Constraints and Challenges in Planning Small Ports," at the conference *Dynamique et Gestion des Espaces Littoraux*, held in Nantes, France, and a paper, jointly authored with John Starr (University of Maryland), "Ports as Gateways: A Traditional Concept Revisited," at the Fifth International Conference of Cities and Ports, held in Dakar, Senegal.

John Zacharias (Urban Studies) presented a paper, "Spatial Behaviour and Urban Design in Downtown San Francisco," was on a panel on research methods, and organized a forum at the International Association for People-Environment Studies' Conference on Spatial Analysis in Environment-Behaviour Studies, held in Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

SENATE NOTES

COMPILED BY BARBARA BLACK

A regular meeting of the Concordia University Senate, held on Friday, February 9, 1996.

Relations with government:

Rector Frederick Lowy said that he will lead a small group to Quebec City on February 27 at the request of a legislative committee, and expects to be seriously questioned, particularly about the relatively low teaching load at the University. He will recommend a rise in tuition.

Retirements: As the University prepares to offer an early retirement package to faculty, Harvey Shulman (Political Science) suggested a policy to protect any department where an unusual number of faculty opt to leave. While he didn't rule this out, Lowy said that it's more likely that not enough will accept the offer to meet budget requirements. Associate Vice-Rector Academic (Research) Tien Bui said that because Canadian granting agencies fund individuals, not projects, he feared the consequences of losing major research funding. Lowy said that retired professors might be allowed to continue their research. Annette Teffeteller (Modern Languages) wondered if the summer/fall class schedules should be delayed to avoid course cancellations because of unforeseeable retirements. Registrar Lynn Prendergast cited additional printing costs and other obstructions to delaying the schedule or printing two separate ones.

Committee on Academic Innovation: June Chaikelson (Psychology) asked if Senate could have a report from this committee, which was struck last spring by Senate. Lowy said that it is too early for a report; only one meeting has taken

place, and no proposals have been submitted. In answer to a question from Bill Byers (Mathematics) about why the \$1 million earmarked for an academic innovation fund has evaporated, Vice-Rector Institutional Relations and Finance Hal Proppe said that the money was to come out of the same budgetary pot as that used to pay for the early retirement packages for support staff; since more staff than expected took the ERP, there was less left for this committee.

Cuts to academic programs: Discussion took place about vertical (selective) versus horizontal (proportional) cuts. The five principles developed to guide cost-cutting favours selective cuts based on the viability of individual programs.

NSERC: Bui reported that the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the National Research Council (NRC) have joined forces to create a new capital investment fund of \$25 million which should help to address the lack of opportunity for commercialization open to researchers.

Greening of Mackay St.: Concordia Student Union president Jonathan Carruthers said that this project is moving forward, and he is pleased at the support of the administration, which is represented on a parity committee with students. The February 7 march by students against funding cuts was a success, and saw unprecedented co-operation between Montréal-area student governments, Carruthers added.

Financial forecast: Proppe presented a forecast for the next four years which shows a budget shortfall of \$4.4 million this year, \$8.8 million next year (1996-97) and the same the following year (1997-98); loss of funding for full-time enrolment is likely to increase from \$461,000 this year to \$1,174,000 next year. Regarding one item, the freeze on payment of the University's share of pension premiums, Chaikelson suggested that those savings could be passed on to employees in benefits.

Senate reform: Moved by Byers, the creation of the ad hoc Senate finance committee received approval. This committee would produce an executive summary of the budget in non-technical language, draw out the academic implications of the budget, produce a companion report when the budget is presented to Senate, and respond to other budget matters as required. Enabling legislation for the election of the speaker of Senate (passed in principle last spring) was accepted.

Academic appraisal: CREPUQ has asked that Concordia's practice be changed so that a given unit is not being appraised by any of its members. A motion was introduced to create a University-wide appraisal team of experts who can be asked to serve on appraisals as appropriate; the motion includes other improvements. Due to the late hour, it was tabled until the next meeting.

Next meeting: March 8.

LETTERS

Concordia's Thursday Report is interested in your letters, opinions and comments. Letters to the Editor must be signed, include a phone number, and be delivered to the CTR office (BC-117/1463 Bishop St.) in person, by fax (514-848-2814), by e-mail (barblak@alcor.concordia.ca) or mail by 9 a.m. on the Friday prior to publication. If at all possible, please submit the text on computer diskette. Limit your letter to 500 words. The Editor reserves the right to edit for space considerations, although the utmost care will be taken to preserve the core of the writer's argument. Letters disparaging the behaviour or decisions taken by an individual which are not of a public nature, letters quoting exchanges between two or more parties in private conversation or personal correspondence, and letters venting an opinion about the integrity of colleagues will not be published.

Sanskrit taught here

I read with interest your article on Professor T.S. Rukmani, recently appointed to Concordia's Chair of Hindu Studies (CTR, February 8). Professor Rukmani is a welcome addition to the Concordia faculty and I applaud her support for the teaching of Sanskrit in this university ("one of her goals...is to institute the teaching of Sanskrit at Concordia's Department of Religion").

I would like, however, to draw to the attention of Professor Rukmani and the Concordia community the full-year course in Sanskrit (LING

330) which has been offered for several years in the Linguistics Program of the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics by Professor C.R. Barton.

Although we were not able to offer the course in this year's schedule, it will be offered again next year on Thursday evenings at Loyola. Any student interested in the study of Sanskrit is invited to contact the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics (848-2310) for further information.

Annette Teffeteller
Chair, Modern Languages
and Linguistics

IN BRIEF...

Ecotoxicology continues

The Diploma in Ecotoxicology now has its own budget, and a faculty member is being sought to support the program. Dean of Arts and Science Gail Valaskakis said that from her perspective, the future of the program was never in doubt, despite widespread rumours to the contrary.

In fact, the Faculty has implemented a number of recommendations made by a task force on the interdisciplinary graduate program. Until now, its budget had been derived from the two departments involved, Biology, and Chemistry and Biochemistry.

- BB

CORRECTION

In last week's issue, we wrongly reported that the lecture by Professor T.S. Rukmani on "Gandhi and Women" was sponsored by the Liberal Arts College. In fact, it was sponsored by Lonergan College. CTR regrets the error.

CONCORDIA'S THURSDAY REPORT

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 Concordia
UNIVERSITY

Grads can give two cents' worth on the Web

BY BARBARA BLACK

The Faculty of Arts and Science is giving new graduates a chance to say what they think of the education they got at Concordia.

Called the Graduating Student Exit Survey, the poll was compiled by Vice-Dean (Student Affairs) Jim Jans and Andrew McAusland, Director of Academic Technology. Because of cost and labour constraints, it is available only on the Faculty's electronic home page.

"Clearly, this is an example of the wonders of modern technology," Jans said. "Exit surveys have been used at many universities for several years now, as a tool for finding out

what things we do well, and what things we're not doing well. While many of us at Concordia have talked about the utility of such a survey, nobody seemed to get around to it.

"Last week, Andrew McAusland and I were talking about it, and he said, 'Let's do it!' So we did. He surfed around for examples of exit surveys in use at other places, pieced together one for us, and we had it on the Arts and Science home page in no time at all."

The survey asks 55 questions, ranging from general queries, such as what students were most and least satisfied with, to specific questions about courses, facilities and services.

Students will have to use their

initiative to find the poll, Jans said. "Naturally, we hope a lot of graduating students find the site and fill in the survey. Perhaps it would be better to hand out a paper version when students pick up their graduation application, because then we would know that all graduating students had it, but that would be costly, and would be an extra hassle for the people working in the Student Services Centre."

Jans is particularly interested in the question asking how many hours students worked while they were at University. A survey done last year for the University by Decima Research (published in this issue as a special supplement) cites "work

conflicts and financial constraints" as a top reason some students drop out, and he and his counterparts in the other Faculties want to explore the problem.

He also wants students' opinions on their experiences with faculty. "Students' satisfaction with their degree has been shown repeatedly to be influenced by the quality of interaction that they have with faculty. And one important interaction is through advising."

The Concordia Arts and Science Faculty Graduating Student Survey can be found on the World Wide Web at <http://artsci-ccwin.concordia.ca/surveys/exit.htm>.

Interdisciplinary conference kicks off March 1

History in the making

BY RACHEL ALKALLAY

The new generation of historians will be front and centre in the third annual History in the Making Conference, scheduled for March 1-3 in the Henry F. Hall Building.

The interdisciplinary conference was established three years ago by the Concordia Graduate History Students Association, and is open to all graduate students except those who have completed their PhDs. The organizer is Nancy Renwick, a second-year History graduate student specializing in Canadian and women's history.

"It's important for students to network," she said. "There aren't many opportunities for grad students to present papers, nor many chances for them to talk to one another."

Preparations for the March weekend began in October, with a call for papers to 40 universities across North America. Submissions are

then pulled together and grouped according to general theme. Renwick and her team of eight organizers also send out lists of hotels, and try to find billets for participants.

About 100 people, including several professors, are expected to attend the 25 presentations, which are open to the public. Guest speakers are well-known historian Desmond Morton, director of McGill's Institute for the Study of Canada, who will speak on "The Uses and Abuses of History in Canada" at the Saturday session. Historian/film-maker Daniel Walkowitz, of New York University, will discuss "Film and History in and for the Millennium."

Sandwiched between these two speakers are presentations by students from across Canada and the United States.

Here's a full list of topics: Medical Rule and Sexual Danger: Gender, Social Control and the Formation of

the 'Female Sexual Deviant' in Canada, 1900-1920; Building Homes, Building Citizens: Housing Reform and Nation Formation in Canada, 1900-1920; The Opium Trade in China; Gender Relations in the Concentration Camps of Nazi Germany; Time, Narrative and Serbia's History; Lionel Groulx's Historical Vision at Mid-Century and the Emergence of Neo-Nationalism; Slavery Through the Eyes of Travellers in the Antebellum South; Always a Journey? A Revisionist History of the Formation of the Federation of Women Teachers' Association of Ontario; Insights into the Reality of Enlightenment Culture; "The World I Want to See After the War": Canadian Religious Periodicals and the End of the Second World War.

Registration forms may be picked up downtown at LB-601 (848-2435), or on the west-end campus, VE-323 (848-2430).

Judaica donated to Concordia

BY RACHEL ALKALLAY

The entire library collection of Montréal's only Reform synagogue, Temple Emanu-El-Beth Shalom, has been donated to the University's Department of Religion.

A truck loaded with 90 boxes of books dropped off between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, with titles in all aspects of Judaica, from popular fiction to children's literature. Parts of the contribution are still in the process of being sorted by the Department and the R. Howard Webster Library.

The donation produces "winners all around," said Professor Ira Robinson, chair of the department. Religion will add about 100 volumes to its Judaic Studies reference collection as a result of the gift, and the Webster Library's religion, theology

and philosophy collection will also acquire some of the material.

Several hundred books will travel to Nanjing University's Professor Xu Xin, head of the only Jewish Studies program in China (and a recent guest lecturer here). He will use the books in a nation woefully lacking in Judaic studies material; the ratio of Judaica books to students is 100 to 1. Robinson and Management Professor David Franklin are raising funds to ship the crates to China.

Though there are no books of great rarity in the donation, there are many interesting volumes of Judaica from the late 19th century which Robinson said would otherwise be unobtainable by the University because they are costly or are available only at auction.

Concordia began collecting Judaica in the late 1960s; since many

of the donated volumes pre-date that time, the acquisition strengthens the collection considerably.

Religion, theology and philosophy librarian Ann Golubowski is sorting the remaining material to be added to the library collection. "There were quite a few duplicates, but many books were older hardcovers of academic interest dating from the 1940s to the 1960s," she said.

Several of the volumes, because of their age, might require lengthy original cataloguing instead of the regular on-line database search before being added to the CLUES catalogue. Robinson and Golubowski will also ensure "that all the books find a good home."

Temple Emanu-El-Beth Shalom is in Westmount, not far from the University's downtown campus.



Priscilla David was interviewed recently by CFCF's Ann Shatilla, host of *Lifestyle*, about how differently women and men communicate in the workplace. Professor David teaches business communications in the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, and works in Counselling and Development. She told Shatilla that men interrupt more, care less about winning approval, and often start by analyzing a situation, while women tend to start by considering how people will react, are inclined to hear people out, and choose approval-seeking forms of communication. *Lifestyle* is seen at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

CQI

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Unions and management use CQI to improve conflict resolution

BY BARBARA BLACK

An optimistic mood prevailed as members of Concordia's Inter-Union Council met with the rector, vice-rectors, deans and other administrative representatives on January 19 for a day-long CQI workshop on labour relations at the University.

The meeting came about as a result of a union initiative. The Inter-Union Council, a group of seven unions and associations representing more than 2,000 of the University's 3,000 employees, approached Rector Frederick Lowy soon after he assumed his post last fall. "We wanted to speak with a common voice on how to improve conflict resolution," said Council member Janis Steele, "at a crucial time in the University's history."

They raised a number of issues with the rector, such as delays in the negotiating process and implementation of collective agreements, and agreed to meet again. A second meeting was held on November 1, attended by Inter-Union Council representatives, the rector and four other senior administrators, including two vice-rectors, at which the idea was broached of using the consensus-building technique of a CQI session to identify issues of common concern.

Considerable planning went into the next meeting on January 19, because it was essential that all the main stakeholders be present; representatives of all the unions and virtually all the senior administration were present. This all-day session was facilitated by Dalton Kehoe, a consultant and York University management professor who has been initiating Concordia into the CQI process, and two of his colleagues.

At first, Steele said, "people tended to sit where they were most comfortable," but discussion soon became frank and open, brainstorming generated plenty of ideas, and by the end of the day, "flip-charts were plastered everywhere."

The ideas and concerns that had been raised in discussion were grouped into three main subject areas: a) the structure and interpretation of collective agreements, b) the structure of the negotiation process, and c) communication, trust and attitudes.

The session ended with an agreement that CQI co-ordinator Maureen Habib and Janis Steele, who is the secretary of the Continuing Education Part-Time Faculty Union (CEPTFU), would take the responsibility for keeping the momentum going by taking the process out into the University community. On a practical level, they are charged with identifying one or two issues to begin work on.

"We want to choose things that are going to work, and to get the right people working on them," Steele said. "Our mandate was left a little open, but we want to get people thinking about new ways of problem-solving."

"This was an important meeting," she concluded. "It was the first time we had all sat down together, and it might signify a turning-point, a departure from the confrontational, act-react approach. Of course, to work, there must be shared ownership, responsibility and accountability. Managers must be willing to involve the unions in the process."

IN MEMORIAM

Judy Kelly

"It is with great sadness that I inform you of the death of Judy Kelly, Associate Professor of Printmaking, in Montréal on February 6, 1996.

Judy joined the Faculty of Fine Arts in 1966, and served as the Director of Visual Arts from 1976 to 1979, Chair of the Department of Printmaking from 1983 to 1986, and as Graduate Program Director of the Master of Fine Arts from 1988 to 1994. She was on sabbatical leave at the time of her death.

"For those wishing to send messages of condolence to Judy's family, books have been placed in the Bourget Building and the Visual Arts Building foyer. The funeral will be held in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin."

- Christopher Jackson, Dean of Fine Arts

Judith Woodsworth co-edits book on translation through the ages

Translators out of the shadows

BY PHIL MOSCOVITCH

Xuan Zang, a seventh-century Chinese Buddhist monk, travelled to India to collect religious manuscripts, then spent the rest of his life translating them into Chinese. Buddhism in China was never the same again.

In 16th-century Europe, William Tyndale's determination to translate the Bible into English led to his execution — but by providing the basis for the King James Version, his work changed the course of English cultural history.

Bringing to light stories like these is one of the motivations behind *Translators through History*, a new book co-edited by Judith Woodsworth.

The professor of Études françaises and Vice-Dean of Academic Affairs and International Relations, said the book "is an attempt to show how profound the contribution has been. Translators have always been considered shadowy people without much

substance, and we tried to bring them out of the shadows."

Translators have played crucial roles in the spread of religions, the conquest of new territory by colonial powers, and in the development of national literatures, a specialty of Woodsworth's.



Judith Woodsworth

"There are periods in literature when a language or literature is new and writers look to other literatures that have more prestige and translate those works. It goes way back. The Romans translated Greek literature," she said.

More recently, when the state of Israel was founded, Hebrew was a biblical and not a working language. In order to help kick-start the language as a contemporary, living entity, large numbers of works were translated into Hebrew. Similarly, works by well-known authors like Michel Tremblay are being translated into Scots.

(Scots, a language deriving from Old English, enjoyed its heyday over 400 years ago. It has only recently been revived as a literary language, thanks in part to the work of translators.)

"This helps to exercise the language," Woodsworth said. "The fact that you are translating someone with prestige gives status to the language."

As an expert in the nascent field of translation history (she wrote an entry on the subject for the new *Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*), Woodsworth was a natural choice to co-edit the book. Instead of attempting to write an exhaustive history of translation, she and co-editor Jean Delisle decided to focus on nine different themes.

"It was a horrendous task," she said. "We had about 50 people writing for us."

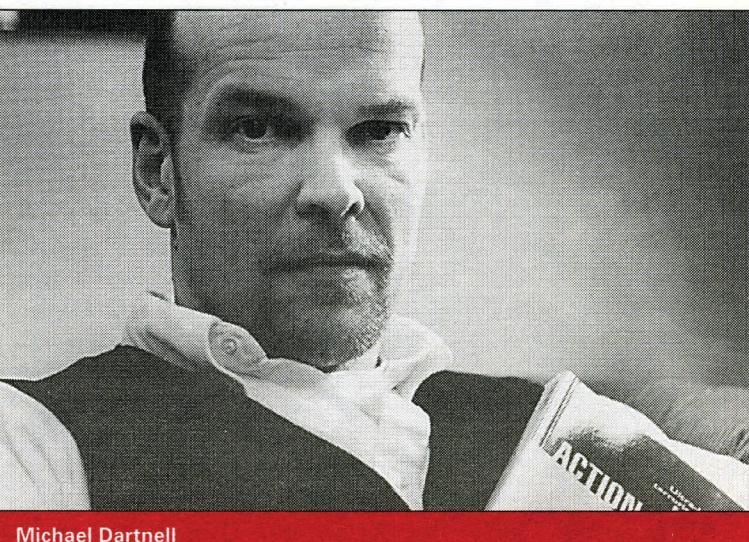
In addition to co-directing the project and editing the English edition, Woodsworth co-ordinated the book's section on the role of translation in the emergence of national literatures, and Professor Sherry Simon of Études françaises put together the chapter on the spread of religions. Professor Jean-Marc Gouanvic was a contributing author, and several Concordia graduate students and part-time teachers worked on the translation and editing of the book.

The idea for the book had been around for 30 years, but Woodsworth said the Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs (FIT), which commissioned it, "originally wanted to do the history of translation in the world — all the countries, every century — and they could never find people to do it."

Translators through History, which is available (naturally) in both English and French, will be launched this month in Melbourne, Australia, at the FIT World Congress. A Spanish version is also in the works.

Les traducteurs dans l'histoire

Sous la direction de Jean Delisle et Judith Woodsworth



Michael Dartnell

Terrorism is no anachronism

BY SYLVAIN COMEAU

Strange as it may seem, political science does not offer many satisfactory ways to understand political violence, says Michael Dartnell. The Concordia Political Science lecturer has taken a step toward filling that void with his new book, *Action Directe: Ultra-Left Terrorism in France, 1979-1987*. Although focusing on one now-extinct terrorist group, Action Directe, the book challenges much of the conventional wisdom about political violence.

"We [in the West] live in a political system in which violence is tinged with an anachronistic quality," he said. "It's seen as something that we've overcome because of institutions like the media, modern systems of transport, education. [The assumption is that] there doesn't seem to be any need for people to be violent to secure their ends. Political science tends to repeat this assumption."

Yet Action Directe, and more recent terrorists like the Oklahoma

City bombers, are not only terrorists in a western society, they're also home-grown.

"These groups keep appearing. Either they are completely irrational, which I don't believe, or these people have a set of rational ends which are simply not in sync with the rest of society. That was the case with AD."

Dartnell found that AD's aims and methods were firmly rooted in the history of French revolutionary and extremist groups, but "made no sense in France in the 1980s."

He feels that making an effort to understand a terrorist group is far more valuable than just taking a stance of moral outrage. "One reason I wrote the book is [to make] a call to reality. Yes, violence is bad; yes, terrorism is unacceptable. But it is a mistake to simply repeat these things and not look at what causes the expression of this violence. At a certain point, human lives can depend on it."

The question is hardly academic

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Geddes wins Chilean literary prize

BY BARBARA BLACK

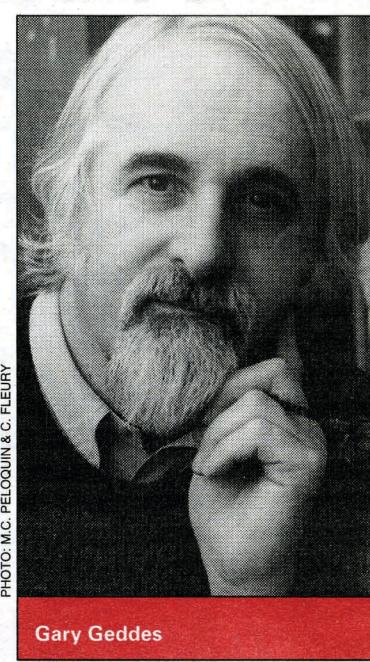
Poet and Creative Writing Professor Gary Geddes has won a literary award in Chile. The Gabriela Mistral Prize is a new award, established to mark the 50th anniversary of the winning of the Nobel Prize for Literature by a popular Chilean poet.

Geddes has a number of associations with Chile, going back to his travels there in the 1980s, when the country was chafing under military rule. In 1989, he published a book of poetry in Canada and Chile called *No Easy Exit/Salida difícil* which won that year's Archibald Lampman Prize from the Ottawa Independent Writers' Association.

In the mid-1980s, he became

involved in publishing work by Chilean writers who had been exiled to Canada. In 1990, his publishing house, Cormorant (now run by his wife, Jan Geddes), produced *Compañeros*, an anthology of Canadian writing about Latin America in which Chilean-Canadians were represented.

Although it is not a money prize — "no cash, but lots of cachet," Geddes laughed — he is in distinguished company. The Gabriela Mistral Prize is being given to a number of non-Chileans, including Octavio Paz (Mexico), Ernesto Cardinal (Nicaragua), Maria Benedetti (Uruguay) and Rafael Alberti (Spain). A presentation will be made to Geddes at the Chilean ambassador's residence in Ottawa in March.

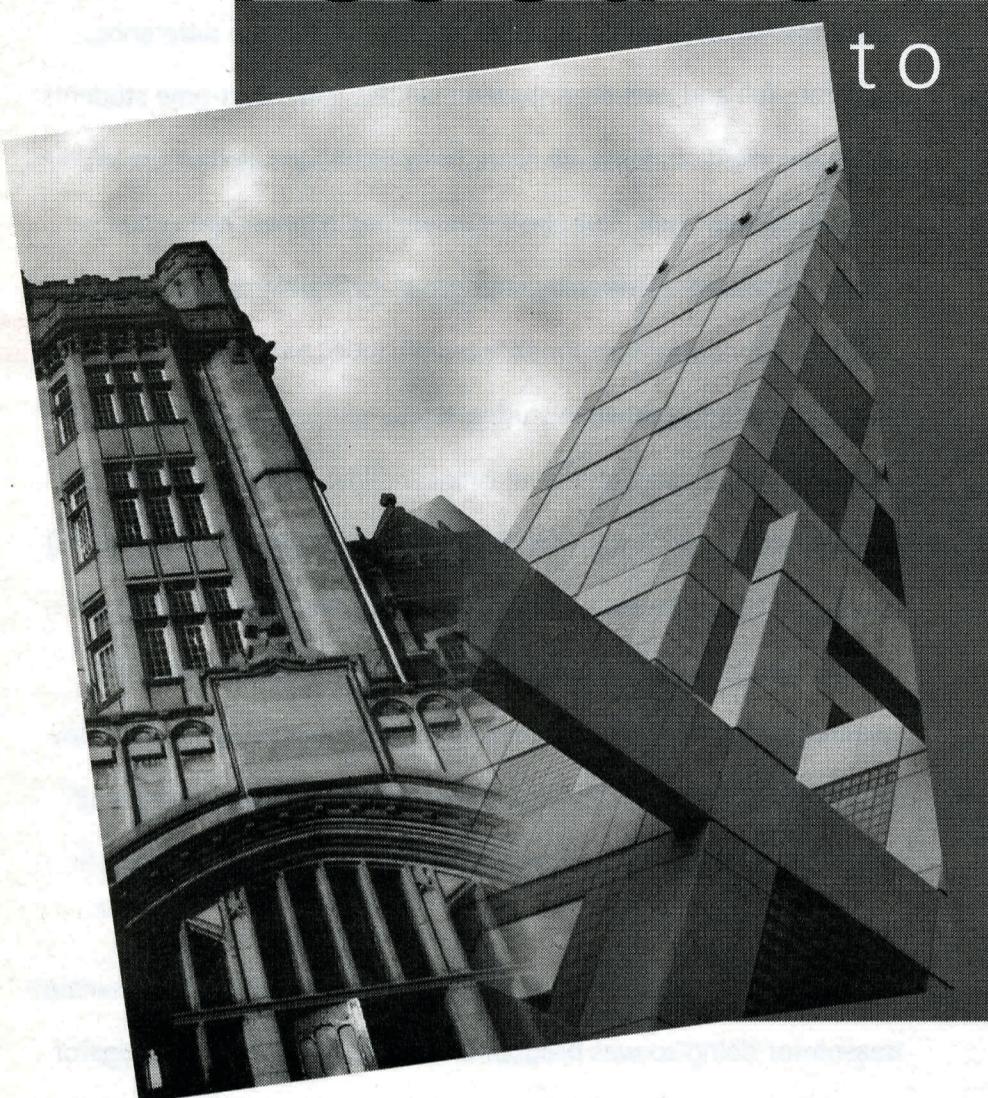


Gary Geddes

A Decima research report

to

Concordia University



Executive Summary

The following is the final report of the *Decima Research Survey*, which was commissioned by Concordia University's nine-member Institutional Marketing Committee to help Concordia refocus its thinking about communications and marketing strategies. The last such research was conducted in 1989. The Decima study was undertaken, in part, because the Committee believes that Concordia University must place a greater emphasis on consumer demand, ask itself why it offers the products it does, and probe the opinions, impressions and expectations of our clientele with regard to Concordia's reputation, its strengths and weaknesses, and its position in the market. With that information in hand, Concordia is now better placed to determine the "how's" of a clearly-defined

enrolment management program, as well as the factors involved in securing external support. It is our hope that this study will prove useful for a wide variety of planning exercises that are under way — or needed — in many areas of the University.

A five-member working group considered proposals from three companies — Head Research and Qualitative Research, both of Montréal, and Toronto-based Decima Research — before accepting the Decima bid. The group worked closely with Decima to design the survey, select the survey methodology, determine budget allocation and approve questionnaire content and design. The membership of the working group was Marketing Department Chair Zeki Gidengil, (then) Marketing Communications Director Michael Hainsworth, University Advancement Director Christopher Hyde, Assistant Registrar Peter Regimbald and Marketing Professor Harold J. Simpkins. The group was assisted by Concordia Institutional Image Campaign consultant Jac Joanisse, President of Joanisse Communications • Marketing.

The Decima study concentrated on three broad issues: admissions, attrition and donations. The primary objectives of the research were as follows: **(1)** to measure interest in attending university, particularly Concordia; **(2)** to isolate which factors help determine university choice; **(3)** to identify those areas where perceptions of Concordia may discourage potential students from enrolling; **(4)** to identify unique characteristics that Concordia can

build upon in designing its communication messages; (5) to determine how those who drop out of Concordia differ from those who remain; (6) to determine what factors are associated with dropping out, and identify how the university and its environment may be encouraging dropping out; (7) to determine what factors are associated with alumni decisions to donate to Concordia; (8) to identify the factors/perceptions that may preclude alumni from donating; (9) to explore reasons for donation/non-donation and the size of donations among corporate donors, and; (10) to determine the extent to which Concordia's perceived image impacts on donor behaviour.

Institutional Marketing Committee

Executive Summary: Enrolment (1)

Executive Summary: Overview

- Decima Research is pleased to present to Concordia University the following report of findings from a program of quantitative and qualitative research. The primary objectives of the research were to explore perceptions of Concordia University, identify factors that influence university choice, identify factors associated with attrition, and to explore donation behaviour of Concordia alumni.
- These findings are based on four separate surveys, a focus group, and individual in-depth interviews. Populations targeted were current Concordia students, potential (CEGEP) students, Concordia dropouts, alumni, and business leaders in the Montreal area.
- In this Overview Executive Summary, we present overall findings of the research program, in terms of issues and opportunities facing the University. The "Executive Summary: Enrolment" focuses on enrolment issues and on current and potential CEGEP students, in particular. The "Executive Summary: Experiences, Perceptions and Attrition" focuses on the population of dropouts and explores possible explanation for attrition at Concordia, as well as general perceptions and experiences among all surveyed groups. Finally, the "Executive Summary: Donation" focuses on the alumni and business leader samples and identifies issues and opportunities for Concordia in terms of individual and corporate donation.

- a)** Close to two-thirds of current students report that Concordia was their first or only choice of university. However, large differences separate full and part-time students on this issue. Part-time students among current students are more likely (83%) to say that Concordia University was their first-choice university, or their only choice. Since a Concordia University strength is its flexible part-time and evening courses, it is reasonable to conclude that Concordia will be favoured among part-time students.
- b)** Even among current full-time students, though, the majority (58%) say Concordia was their first or only choice. In other words, most Concordia students are at the university because it is where they wanted to be in the first place. Among potential students, 38% say it is their first choice. For the remainder, Concordia is more commonly thought of as a second or third choice university.
- c)** Among those who applied to Concordia, the majority say their main reason for doing so was program-based. Location and language of instruction are also important, but twice as many current students mention program on an unaided basis as mention location. Moreover, those who say Concordia was their first or only choice are more likely to agree that a primary reason for applying to Concordia was a specific program than those whose first choice was another university. This bolsters the view of business executives that Concordia's primary selling points include Faculties and programs that are perceived to be strong. Business executives suggest that Concordia should find or further develop a "niche" or a "vocation of excellence" that will allow Concordia to distinguish itself. It should not attempt to be a general university that has "something for everyone." However, these executives perceive that Concordia needs to do a better job of publicizing those Faculties and areas where it is strong. Most business leaders were willing to offer an opinion about areas of strength at Concordia, but many tempered their view with the observation that they felt uninformed.

d) Less than one-fifth of Concordia students are francophone. The fact that Concordia is English speaking is an important consideration for many of them. In all, a quarter (27%) of French-speaking students cite this as the main reason for applying to Concordia.

e) The reasons part-time students give for applying to Concordia are little different from those given by their full-time counterparts.

The exception is that part-time students are more likely to cite the flexibility of programs; only 16% of full-time students report this attribute. The reasons part-time students are more likely to make Concordia their first or only choice is because of the flexibility, but there are a variety of other factors at work, such as the availability of professors.

Executive Summary: Experiences, Perceptions and Attrition (2)

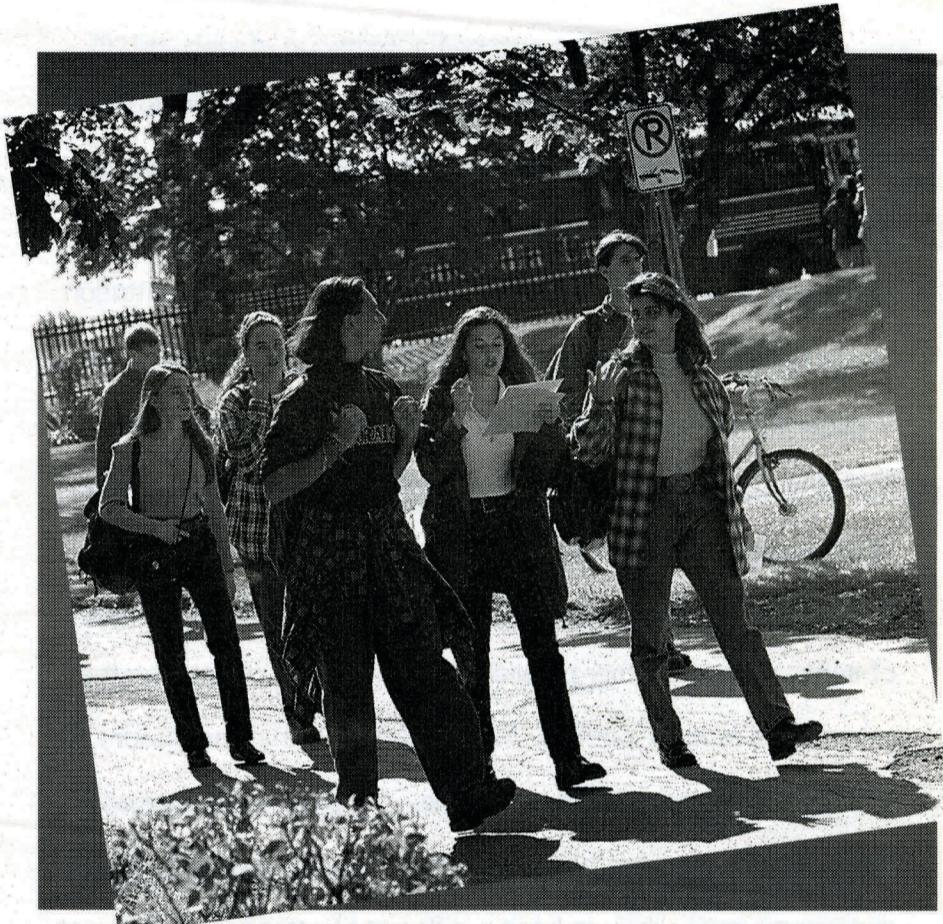
2a There are few demographic clues to explain attrition. For example, dropouts are no more likely to be female than male, and are also very similar to current students in terms of immigration status. Attrition does not appear to be a function of scholastic achievement, as reported GPAs do not differ significantly between the two groups.

2b There are indications that attrition is a particular problem among francophone students. The dropout focus group suggested that language can be problematic and a factor in withdrawal, but most participants noted that it is possible to do work in either language, and that language is generally not an issue. In all, 29% of dropouts surveyed reported French as the main language spoken at home, compared with 17% among non dropouts.

2c Dropouts are slightly more likely to be living either alone or with a partner and/or children than current students, who are disproportionately likely to be living with parents or relatives. The suggestion is that dropouts are in a different life-stage. This is borne out by evidence which suggests that dropouts work longer hours and are more likely to be part-time students. Where a majority of current

students report a source of funding to be parents, relatives or a spouse, the majority of dropouts report employment as a source of funding.

2d Dropouts are significantly more likely than current students to say Concordia was their first or only choice of university. This is partly a function of the fact that dropouts are disproportionately likely to be part-time students, and part-time students are significantly more likely to say Concordia was a first-choice.



2e However, even after controlling for student status, dropouts are more likely to say Concordia was a first choice or an only choice. In fact, among full-time students who dropped out, more made Concordia a first or only choice than among current full-time students. One implication of this is that dropouts did not drop out because many of them had "really" wanted to attend another university and Concordia was a second choice. It may be that the entire orientation of dropouts to university was different. While some students carefully research and exercise their options, others may have approached university with less fervour. In turn, these may be the students who are more likely to drop out. Some support for this hypothesis comes from the fact that among those dropouts whose first/only choice was Concordia, one in three (the plurality) say they

withdrew because of financial or other personal reasons. In contrast, the plurality (40%) among those dropouts whose first choice was another institution say they dropped out because of limited program selection or because they wished to enrol in another program.

2f The incidence of dropouts varies little among Faculties. Attrition is a problem which extends across all Faculties and is not particularly profound in any one Faculty.

2g In terms of perceptions of quality, dropouts are little different from current students in their belief that Concordia offers less in terms of a quality education. The suggestion is that perceptions or concerns about quality of education are a minor factor in explaining attrition. Similarly, dropouts are no more likely than current students to say that teaching/advising was deficient, and are significantly more likely than other groups to say Concordia has "good campus spirit." Similarly, dropouts are not significantly different from current students in describing their Concordia experiences. Across a range of items, dropouts either parallel current students or describe their experiences as more positive. The suggestion is that the reasons for attrition are not primarily based in the Concordia experience and perceptions based on that experience. Instead, dropouts are disproportionately likely to be in a different life-stage, with different demands on their time and different commitments. Dropouts, both those who were enrolled in full-time and part-time programs, are more likely to be older than non dropouts. Similarly, dropouts, both part and full-time, are more likely to be employed than non dropouts, to work longer hours and to have higher incomes.

2h In fact, work conflicts and financial constraints, along with respondents' inability to find the programs they wanted, are the top reasons for withdrawal from Concordia.

2i One-third of dropouts intend to return to Concordia in the future. Among part-time students, close to half say their withdrawal was temporary; among full-time students a third say this. An additional one-third plan to transfer (or already have transferred) to another

university, and this decision was primarily program-driven. Some support for the view that those who did not make Concordia a first choice are more likely to transfer is also evident from the fact that close to half of this group have either transferred or intend to register at another university, compared with under one-third of those who made Concordia their first or only choice.

2j Four groups (CEGEP students, current Concordia students, dropouts and alumni) rate Concordia faculty quite highly in terms of their "real-world experience," the availability of professors outside of class, and teaching quality. They are undecided, however, about faculty members' research reputations.

2k Concordia is also cited for offering "flexible full and part-time programs," with over three quarters of current students, alumni and dropouts agreeing with this proposition. Three of the four groups (the exception being CEGEP students) also tend to reject the idea that "classes are too big." This is especially the case with current students, where nearly seven-in-ten reject this proposition, as do nearly six-in-ten dropouts.

2l There is no clear consensus among current students whether "campus spirit" is good or bad. On the other hand, more than half of dropouts agree that there is a "good campus spirit."

2m There is a wide divergence of opinion among the respondents about the quality of the University. Some appear tentative in their enthusiasm. While a plurality agree that the University's facilities are comparable to those of other Québec universities, 14% are somewhat less certain that Concordia "has higher quality academic programs" (although even on this dimension, close to four-in-ten of current students agree with this position.) Among respondents from the alumni, dropouts, CEGEP and current student groups, more feel that Concordia is known for producing "top-quality graduates" than the contrary. The exception is current students. Most of the four groups also say that Concordia graduates are just as likely to get good jobs as graduates at other universities.

2n While the results show that current students have some concerns regarding the quality of the university, dropouts did not leave Concordia because they evaluated Concordia in an especially negative manner. In fact, in many instances, dropouts' evaluations of Concordia are more positive than those of current students.

2o CEGEP students are the least sure of their answers and the most undecided. Many in this group have limited knowledge on which to base their answers and "undecided" is a frequent response. Where CEGEP students do offer a response it is typically a positive assessment of Concordia. Typical of this type of response is the fairly strong agreement among CEGEP students that "there is a good campus spirit" at Concordia.

2p Alumni offer quite similar responses to the other groups in most instances, but on the all-important dimension of jobs for graduates, they are well above average in rejecting the position that Concordia graduates do not get good jobs. Presumably, many see themselves as "living proof" that graduates do get good jobs.

2q Current Concordia students who ranked the University as either their only choice or their first choice are more likely to evaluate Concordia positively than those who selected another university as their first choice. However, the differences are often not great. The most significant variation is the ten-point difference (between 17% of Concordia as a first choice versus 27% of Concordia as a second or third choice) in the proportion who believe that Concordia graduates do not get good jobs compared with students from some other universities.

2r Far more telling, however, is the evaluation made by current students whose first choice was another university. When asked, current students generally seem satisfied with the quality of education at Concordia. That is not the case, however, when they compare Concordia to their first-choice university. The largest significant area of difference between evaluations of Concordia and other first-choice universities is in the quality dimension. The jobs dimension, however, also shows considerable difference in evaluation.

2s Among CEGEP students, the same large differences in evaluation between universities is also apparent. When students are asked specifically, Concordia University suffers in the areas of higher-quality academic programs, being well known for producing top-quality graduates, and graduates getting good jobs. Concordia's strengths are: accessibility, being easier to get into, smaller classes, and the availability of faculty after classes.

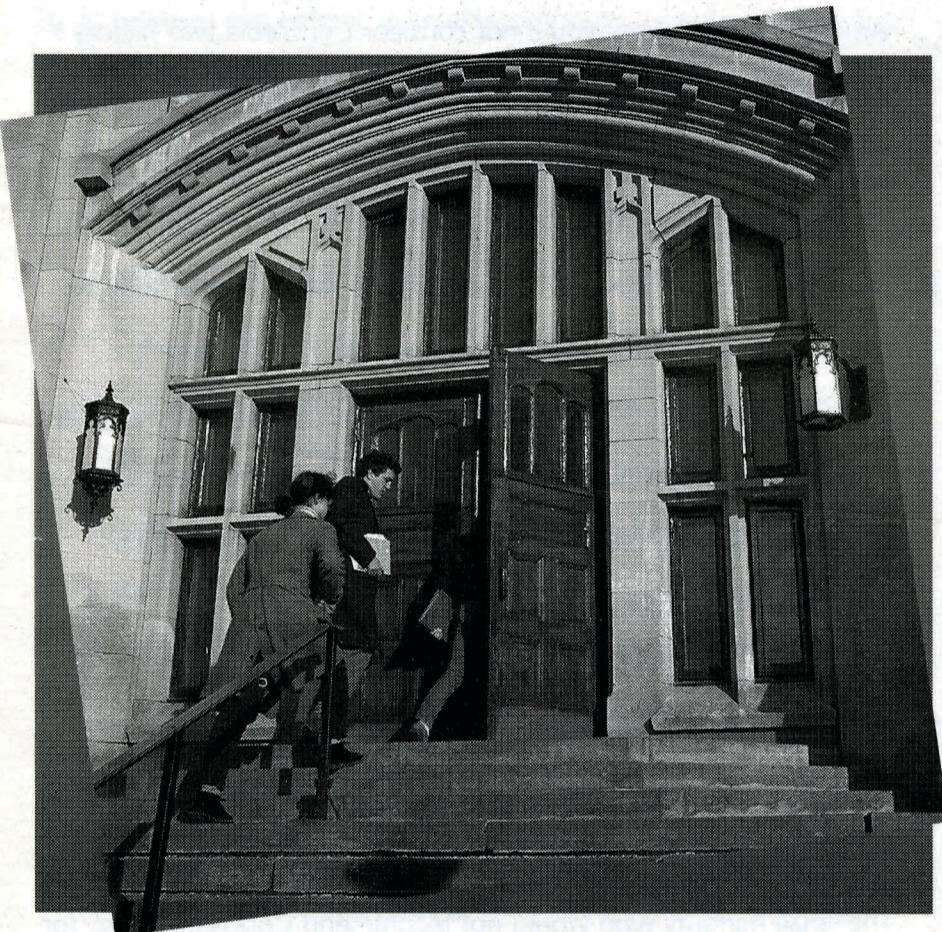
2t Among the half of the student body who want to pursue graduate studies, close to two-thirds report that they would consider Concordia. Among the third who would not consider Concordia two factors stand out — perceptions of the quality or reputation of Concordia and limited program selection.

2u Most students, irrespective of their current status, appear to have found their time at Concordia a positive experience. There are some qualifications, though; most report their experience as being "somewhat" rather than "very" positive. Among dropouts, the response is a little below the other groups with only two-thirds reporting the experience as being positive.

2v Understandably, many express reservations about their Concordia experience. A substantial proportion (close to nine-in-ten) of alumni say they would recommend Concordia to others considering a university. The small minority who would not recommend Concordia do so for two basic reasons — a perceived negative campus atmosphere or spirit and concerns about the quality of the University, either in terms of the education received or that there are better universities.

2w When some of the factors that make up the Concordia experience are explored, it is clear that most are rated quite highly. These include such factors as the quality and availability of faculty, appropriate advising, and preparation for a future career. All three main groups — dropouts, alumni and current students — share a similar evaluation. Again, based on this evidence, dropouts do not display a particularly strong negative perception of Concordia.

2x Although most Concordia students, both current and past, feel reasonably positive about their time at Concordia, they also feel there were some negatives that affected their work at University. The most frequently cited is course availability, and, in fact, over four-in-ten of current students cite this as having a negative effect on their experience at Concordia. Related to this, close to a third of current students also cite course scheduling as a negative. These findings are consistent with data to be reviewed later which show that a significant proportion of those who drop out cite some aspect of program selection as one of the main reasons for dropping out.



2y Not unexpectedly, financial situation and work commitments are cited by a third of current students as having a negative impact on their work at the University. Among part-time students, half cite work commitments as a negative. Among francophone students 16% perceive the attitudes of others regarding their language as a negative. Relative to the impact of other factors this one seems to be well down the list, although it clearly is an issue for some current students. Of less importance are space at the University, campus morale and housing arrangements.

Executive Summary: Donations (3)

3a For research and analytical purposes, the alumni population was

divided into three groups: active donors, lapsed donors and non-donors. Demographically, these three groups are fairly distinct. Active donors tend to be older; 55% are 45 years of age or above, compared with 44% among lapsed and 19% among non-donors. Non-donors are relatively recent graduates; nearly six-in-ten are younger than 35 years of age. Non-donors, as distinct from active and lapsed donors, also tend to have lower household incomes; 49% have incomes below \$40,000 compared with 21% reporting this among active donors. In part, this lower income is a product of age, as younger people are less established.

3b In terms of attitudes toward, and perception of Concordia, there is little difference separating the three groups across most measures. Nor is there any difference in terms of their view on whether the University's reputation has changed over time. All three alumni groups report their experience at Concordia as being positive. The explanation for non-donation or lapsed donating, then, does not appear to be an attitudinal problem.

3c Where active donors and non-donors differ most is in their attitudes toward donating generally. Non-donors, and to a lesser extent, lapsed donors, appear to be less active donors overall and attitudinally are less disposed to charitable giving.

3d At first glance, one potential explanation for why non-donors do not donate to Concordia is that they are in some way not "in touch" with the University or have lost contact. In fact, the reverse seems to be the case. Non-donors have the most intense contact with Concordia of the three groups. In all, 40% of non-donors report that they have contact with Concordia through family and friends; this compares with 28% reporting this for active donors. Non-donors are also the most likely to say they use the library (27%). Given that non-donors are more likely to be recent graduates this continued contact makes sense. The amount of contact, then, is not a significant factor explaining donation behavior. Non-donors are as interested in becoming involved with Concordia through alumni associations, committees or student groups as the other donor groups. Again, this does not suggest that they are alienated, out of touch or resist involvement, as an explanation for their non-donating.

3e Non-donors are, though, somewhat less likely to rely on the University magazine, alumni events brochures, and fundraising mailings as a source of information about Concordia. This is perhaps not surprising given their non-donating status. They do, though, rely on current students more than the other donor groups for their information.

3f The most likely explanation for a non-donation status is that many in this group are still establishing themselves and have not yet developed an attitude of giving toward charities generally. They may not have consciously thought about the need to donate to Concordia. Strategically, keeping up the relationship with non-donors is important while waiting for the time they are ready to begin contributing. Some education along the way in the University magazine or using other sources may help speed the process along. At the same time, it may also help the process in the long term if current students are made more aware of the role of alumni and their contributions and that being at Concordia is the start of a life-time relationship.

3g There is considerable potential for increasing donation support from alumni from its current participation rate of 10%. Among all alumni, 18% say it is very likely they will donate to Concordia in the future (54% of active donors, 28% of lapsed donors and 13% of non-donors). Furthermore, 56% of all alumni state that it is either very likely or somewhat likely they will donate (88% of active donors, 72% of lapsed donors and 51% of non donors).

3h Active and lapsed donors, when asked about reasons for giving to Concordia, identified most strongly with a concern about the next generation of students and feeling an emotional tie to Concordia.

3i Corporate executives in Montréal clearly feel that business has an obligation to give to the University. Several point out that Concordia can substantially influence the donation decision by careful selection of the right solicitor, by building on personal ties, such as alumni affiliation, and by being sensitive to the needs of the business community and the particular company.

3j Other factors cited as influencing corporate donation decisions included: quality of University management, especially financial; quality of graduates and education; donation visibility and donor recognition; programming reflecting the donor's sector; and proximity to corporate operations.

Conclusions (4)

4a Although many business leaders perceive Concordia to be a "second-choice" university, and that students who have the grades to do so will go elsewhere, the evidence does not support this perception. The majority of current students and of dropouts say their first-choice university (or only choice of university) was Concordia. This is especially the case for part-time students. Moreover, students who say that Concordia was their first or only choice are significantly more likely to report higher grade point averages, contrary to business leaders' opinions.

4b Perceptions about teaching and advising at Concordia are significantly more positive in all target groups than perceptions of quality of education generally. For example, the majority in all groups except potential students agree that many professors at Concordia have "real-world" experience. Among business leaders, the perception that teachers at Concordia offer working world experience was mixed; however, several felt this was a "selling point" for Concordia. Clearly, from their perspective, real-world experience among professors is crucial in the evolution of universities in the 1990s and beyond. Most thought that Concordia was more down to earth and practical, although almost all saw Concordia as "a second-choice university" to McGill and Université de Montréal, and believed its admission standards are not as high. A plurality of potential students was "neutral" on the point of real-world experience. Conveying to potential students the importance of this attribute from the perspective of employers, as made evident through the business leader research, as well as the uniqueness of Concordia on this front, may work to bolster enrolment. It is clear that this key message about Concordia has only partially penetrated the potential student audience.

4c Perceptually, Concordia is clearly very strong in terms of its image as a provider of flexible programs. The vast majority in all groups agree that Concordia "offers flexible full- and part-time programs." As with business leaders, this is clearly a defining characteristic of Concordia University. And according to business executives, accessibility is an existing "niche" that should be emphasized. Potential students are among the least likely to agree that Concordia offers flexible programs. Again, educating potential students on this attribute of a Concordia education may help to persuade potential students to look to Concordia for post-secondary education.

4d While CEGEP students are more likely than other groups to say that campus spirit at Concordia is good, most are unsure about class size. While the majority of current students, alumni and dropouts disagree that "classes are too big," only one-in-four potential students do. Again, the suggestion is that this is a facet of Concordia education that could be emphasized to potential students.

4e In the wake of recent events at Concordia, it is encouraging to note that more respondents among current students, alumni and dropouts believe that Concordia's reputation has either stayed the same or improved in recent years than believe that it has deteriorated. While 41% among current students, 38% among alumni and 28% among dropouts say Concordia's reputation has deteriorated, the majority in all groups hold a more positive view. It is also worthy of note that the Fabrikant issue was not raised until prompted in the dropout focus group. These results suggest that most of those with a connection to the University have put past events behind them and are prepared to move forward. In contrast, business executives appear more pessimistic about the lasting effects of the Fabrikant affair on university morale; for many executives, the crisis was indicative of "mismanagement." Business executive advice was for the administration to be up front and pro-active in dealing with the affair, and to work hard at rebuilding a sense of pride and cohesion. Quantitative research suggests that, among the target groups at least, this has already been accomplished to a large extent.

4f While business leaders were often critical of universities, in general, they did praise co-op programs and the universities that had adopted

this approach. In fact, there was strong support for this type of initiative. There was also praise, from those who were aware of it, for Concordia's Executive MBA program, which was seen as first rate. But awareness of this program, like many other success stories at Concordia, was limited.

4g Most students do not appear to drop out because the experience at Concordia is negative. Many are experiencing difficulties at a "personal" level, and may intend to return later. This suggests that programs should be put in place that attempt to identify students who may be about to drop out and find ways of helping them to either stay enrolled or to stay in touch with them.

4h Among business groups the need to establish a meaningful presence is clear, since awareness appears to be limited. This could be done through some form of contact program or communication campaign.

4i Finally, the evidence suggests that students come to Concordia for a variety of reasons. In its positioning the University needs to emphasize that it is different, and that it offers "real-world" experience, flexible programs, smaller classes and different kinds of programs. The positioning must emphasize differences and build on these rather than attempt to emulate other universities.

in France today. "Writing off terrorist groups such as the ones operating in France right now as irrational and anachronistic is completely unacceptable. What you want to do in such a situation is engage in dialogue, and negotiate."

The French government's willingness to take the group seriously, and to negotiate (or appear to negotiate) on its political demands demobilized AD. In the early 1980s, for about a year, the group flirted with the idea of becoming a legal organization, mostly because of an amnesty offer by the government."

The alternative, taking a hard-line approach against extremists, is usually a dangerous mistake. One example is the raid several years ago by U.S. authorities on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas.

"Going in with guns blazing is not necessarily managing the situation effectively, as was shown in Waco. They attacked, a large number of people died, and in the process they provoked the Oklahoma City bombing." (The bombing suspects ran in right-wing circles which have expressed great resentment against the Waco raid.)

Governments always wield more power than any terrorist group, but are hampered by having to preserve human life. "Appearing weak at certain times is not such a bad thing, because it can save lives. That was certainly the case in Waco and Oklahoma City."

Another danger is a more generalized crackdown in a society which feels that public security is under assault. Dartnell gives France high marks for its resistance to that kind of reaction, despite the recent bombings.

"Governments in terrorist situations must always avoid the panic reaction, which can cause a society to take action which they will regret later. Panic might also be playing right into the terrorists' hands."

À propos d'un bateau à vapeur, an illustrated book for young teens, wins Prix Alvine-Bélisle for art historian

Jean Bélisle takes a fictional voyage

BY PHILIP FINE

The collection of plastic bags in the corner of Art History Professor Jean Bélisle's office holds a treasure. Fourteen years of study, eight months of excavation and a 170-year-old story sit in this nook of the Visual Arts Building.

Bélisle rummages through a bag and comes up with a broken piece of coloured ceramics. They ate on that. Then he unwraps a small piece of what was a large glazed bowl. They prepared food in that. He then shows a carved piece of black wood in a small jar of water. They played chess with that.

Bélisle is an underwater archeologist. Since 1982, he has been diving

with a team which is studying the Lady Sherbrooke, a ship that was abandoned in 1826 off the Boucherville Islands just south of Montréal.

"Every morning, I'd never know what I'd find," he said in an interview. Not only has he been able to show his Art History students the artifacts he has brought ashore, he has been excavating a whole era: the late Industrial Revolution and birth of the steamship.

Using a great deal of historical data, including a passenger list and engine plans, and an underwater analysis of 75 per cent of the submerged vessel, he has created a voyage of his own for a prize-winning book of fiction.

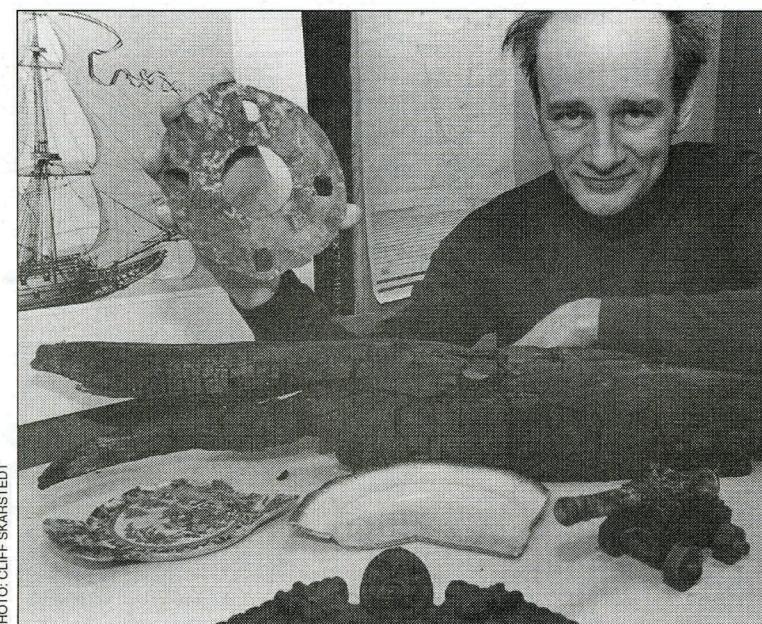
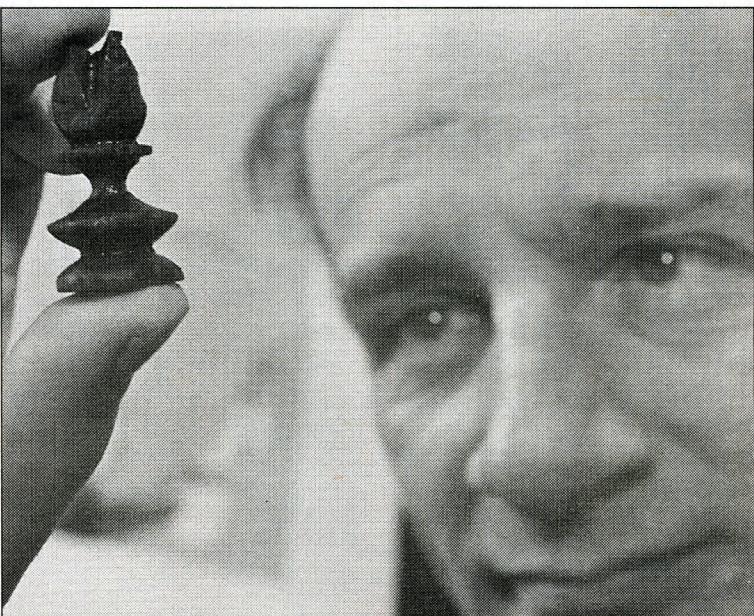


PHOTO: CLIFF SKARSTEDT



Jean Bélisle displays a fragile wooden chess-piece (above) and other artifacts from his underwater research (below).

À propos d'un bateau à vapeur (Éditions Hurtubise HMH) has just won the Prix Alvine-Bélisle, presented annually by the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation.

A charmingly illustrated book aimed at 12-to-15-year-olds, it is set around 1820 and tells the story of two children, the son of the ship's pilot and the daughter of a passenger. They take a trip on a boat like the real-life Lady Sherbrooke from Montréal to Quebec City.

Bélisle has brought groups of children on board his research vessel, which is anchored above the Lady Sherbrooke, and finds that they are curious about archeology.

"They never stop asking questions," he said. His own son, Antoine, who is 15, has been joining the research team since he was a baby. Bélisle often pictured him as the boy in the story when he was writing about the fictional voyage.

The 45-metre Lady Sherbrooke was owned by brewer John Molson, and was only one of six steamships

on that St. Lawrence River run, which was done about 30 times a year around 1820.

Bélisle is filling a publishing gap, because there are few books for this age group about our own history, but he also wrote his book to better understand the era. Switching from sail to steam was quite a "mind-shift." Steam-power cut the trip from three weeks to just under 40 hours.

The art historian studies the same period above ground, specializing in 19th-century industrial buildings. He has given tours along the Lachine Canal, where the highest concentration of our old factories still stand, and would like to see the huge 142-year-old Redpath Sugar building saved from demolition. The venerable building, abandoned since 1982 and the oldest along the canal, is a controversial waterfront landmark.

Come this spring, when the water is high enough to keep the air pressure strong for the divers, Bélisle and his team will plunge back into the murky water to bring up more history, and more artifacts for his office.

Author of seminal book on Cold War Canada is 1996 writer-in-residence

Creative non-fiction is no oxymoron for Merrily Weisbord

BY PHIL MOSCOVITCH

Q: Is Concordia's writer-in-residence this year a poet, a playwright, or a writer of fiction?

A: None of the above.

For the first time, Concordia has a writer-in-residence — Merrily Weisbord — whose specialty is creative non-fiction. It's a genre that uses literary techniques to tell what are essentially fact-based stories, but creative non-fiction differs from traditional journalism in that it makes no claims to objectivity, and often uses a first-person narrator. And it's

a kind of writing whose popularity has taken off in the last few years.

Weisbord said people are "just sick" of writing that's "formulaic, surface, posturing. They want some touch with real human emotion. They want to feel that what they're in touch with is real. They want something raw."

Weisbord, who seriously considered a career in dance before turning to work in the media, got her start working on CBC radio documentaries in the 1970s. She worked in radio and film for over a decade before coming to national attention in 1983 with the publication of her

first book, *The Strangest Dream: Canadian Communists, the Spy Trials and the Cold War*.

At the time, creative non-fiction was so unfamiliar to Canadian audiences that writer Rick Salutin felt obliged to preface his *This Magazine* review of the book with a defence of the genre.

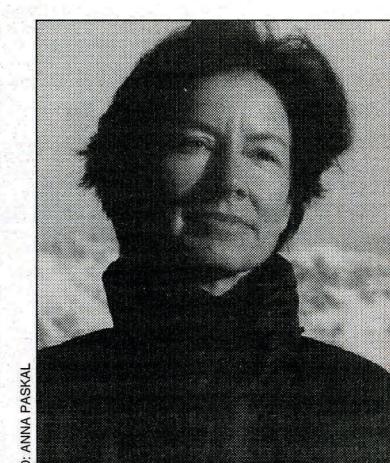
The book traces the history of communism in Canada from the Depression through the Cold War. It draws not only on the stories of people who lived through that era, but on Weisbord's own experience as a child. *Maclean's* called *The Strangest Dream* "a beautifully written, evoca-

tive and often moving account of the betrayal of a generation's hopes."

Weisbord had originally conceived of the project as a radio documentary, but said that the CBC wouldn't touch it "because it was about communists."

Since then, Weisbord has continued to work in film and radio while writing a book on aging and co-writing the bestselling companion volume to CBC television's *The Valour and the Horror* series.

It was her experience in radio doc-



Merrily Weisbord

Continued on p. 8

Continued from p. 7

umentaries, Weisbord said, that taught her the basics she put to use in her writing:

"You learned to deal with the interview, and you got good at it. You learned to cut the interview. You learned to write the narration that put it together. You learned to weave in the music and poetry.

"You learned to structure a narrative and story through doing this radio stuff — and you got paid for it."

But for young writers today, it's a whole other world. Weisbord bemoans the dramatic drop in the amount of freelance work bought by CBC radio and the recent elimination of the Canada Council's Explorations grants for up-and-coming artists, both of which have

made it much harder for writers to get established.

Weisbord called the Explorations cut "horrible," and said that "the freelancing at the CBC and the Explorations grants were two major means of encouraging young talent in this country." It was thanks to Explorations money that Weisbord found the time to write *The Strangest Dream*.

In October, Weisbord brought popular Indian writer Kamala Das to Concordia. Her next book, whose working title is *From Malabar to Montreal*, is a collaboration with Das.

Weisbord is now arranging a visit to the University by Amitav Ghosh, one of the world's finest writers of creative non-fiction.

Creative Writing: 20 years of excellence from the pros

Neil Bissoondath, Irving Layton, Tomson Highway, Roo Borson: over the past 20 years, Concordia has consistently attracted top-notch writers-in-residence.

Writers-in-residence usually teach a Creative Writing course, offer one-on-one advice to writers in the University community as a whole, and give a public reading.

Professor Terry Byrnes, co-ordinator of the Creative Writing program, says that in addition to allowing students to work with fine writers, the writer-in-residence program is a sign of Concordia's connection with the professional community. "And it says, 'Look at us. Look at the talent that we can attract to work with us for a year.'

Merrily Weisbord is the first writer of creative non-fiction (a wide-ranging genre that can include travel writing, personal memoir, and subjective journalism) to take up the post, which usually rotates between poets, writers of fiction, and playwrights. Former Creative Writing co-ordinator Mary di Michele selected Weisbord because she perceived this genre as "a hot area."

To choose a writer-in-residence, Byrnes said, "We look around and we see who's available, who's good, and who can bring something new or special to the program."

"Neil Bissoondath agreed to become the writer-in-residence when he moved to Montréal.

When [bard of Ville Émard] Vittorio Rossi was chosen in 1991, he was a young playwright whose star was in the ascendant."

There is no formal evaluation of how successful a writer-in-residence has been, but as Byrnes pointed out, they have only one kick at the can. "If you choose well, it will work well."

The University has maintained its commitment to the writer-in-residence program despite the elimination of Canada Council funds which used to cover half the cost; thus, the writer-in-residence serves for only one semester a year, instead of both.

—PM

Mark Ruwedel tweaks tradition of landscape photography

Photography Professor Mark Ruwedel has done a series of photos on the site of the so-called Manhattan Project which took place in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in the 1940s, and gave birth to the atomic age. He calls it The Italian Navigator Has Safely Landed in the New World, an enigmatic code-phrase used by one of the scientists during the top-secret collaborations.

Some of Ruwedel's photographs were reproduced in the current issue of Matrix, the literary magazine which is published out of Concordia's English Department. Professor P. Scott Lawrence wrote an article to accompany them, and an excerpt appears below.

Over the last decade or so, Ruwedel has focused his energies on photographing landscapes — but they're landscapes with a twist,

landscapes that subtly tweak the entire tradition of landscape photography.

He traces the genesis of the project back to 1989, when he was in southern Idaho making pictures of volcanic landscapes. While there, he discovered the existence of something called the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, which is, in his own words, "a massive reservation of nuclear technology."

What caught Ruwedel's eye in this landscape, paradoxically, was what wasn't visible. The site is populated by several experimental nuclear reactors, and is also the burying ground for the waste from the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident.

"The only thing you can really see here is just this immense field of sagebrush," Ruwedel said, "which got me thinking about the whole idea of photographing invisible places."



Frenchman Flat / Frenchman Lake, The Nevada Test Site (Fourteen Atmospheric Tests, 1951-1962).

By one of those happy accidents of fate, a number of Ruwedel's aesthetic concerns seemed suddenly to converge. Over the next few months and years, he immersed himself in research on the nuclear industry and, as his interest grew, decided to concentrate on photographing sites related to the Manhattan Project.

In the course of his project, Ruwedel has become a Manhattan Project junkie. For the last few years it has been a consuming passion, and he's got the Trinity Site coffee mugs and commemorative T-shirts to prove it.

"We can't imagine how exciting it must have been to design and test the first atomic bomb," Ruwedel says. "To take your particular expertise to its limits, all the while under extraordinary pressures ... The Manhattan Project has had huge impli-

tions, of course, but there was really only this small group of people who accomplished what they did, and on a very tiny scale. We have to remember that, previous to World War II, physics was a kind of club — most of the scientists knew each other, or knew of each other. But with the building of the bomb, the military took over, and science became a much more compartmentalized, even secret, enterprise. In a way, this was when the military really hijacked physics."

"A lot of my work is propelled by reasons that aren't purely visual," Ruwedel explained. "What I want to do is historicize the landscape, or contextualize the relationships between the natural world and human enterprise. On the one hand you've got this beautiful object, on the other, undrinkable water."



Palos Forest Preserve, Illinois. "The Italian Navigator has safely landed in the New World" (Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago, Dec. 2, 1942).

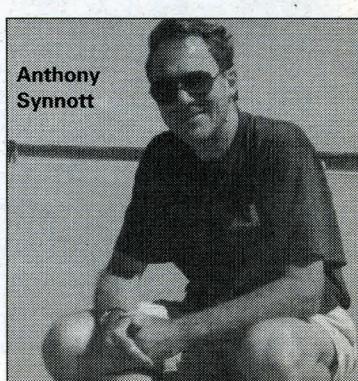
Endpapers

- Ira Robinson (Religion) and Mervin Butovsky (English) have edited a book called *Renewing Our Days: Montreal Jews in the Twentieth Century*. It is their second collaboration on this rich subject, the first being *An Everyday Miracle: Yiddish Culture in Montreal*, which was edited with Pierre Anctil. It was also published by Véhicule, the successful local publishing house run by Simon Dardick and his wife, Concordia Archivist Nancy Marrelli.

- Textual and Theatrical Shakespeare: *Questions of Evidence*, edited by Edward Pechter (English), will be published this spring by the University of Iowa Press. It is his second book this year: *What Was Shakespeare? Renaissance Plays and Changing Critical Practice* was published last summer by Cornell University Press. In addition, a professor at Harvard University has just requested permission to include an article written by Pechter in his English course.

- Harold Angell (Political Science) has published *Provincial Party Financing in Québec* (University Press of America). The book covers the subject from the 1920s up to the present, and focuses primarily on government funding of Québec parties since 1963.

- Anthony Synott (Sociology and Anthropology) has published *Shadows: Issues and Social Problems in Canada* (Prentice Hall).



Philosophy Week has a feminist theme for first time in 15 years

A baby strike would get our attention: U.S. academic

BY ALISON RAMSEY

Anti-feminists frustrated by the past decade or so wouldn't be reassured by Laura Purdy's tone at Philosophy Week. The feminist philosopher from Wells College for women in New York state is so chagrined by the "glacial" progress of the cause that she called for young women to stop having babies to devote their energetic years towards achieving equality with men.

She floated the idea of a "baby strike" during her address last week as part of the Philosophy Department's annual series of panels, workshops and speeches. This year the topic is feminism in philosophy, and that, said chair Jack MacGraw, is a touchy subject nowadays.

"During a time of economic cutbacks, women are the people with the least power, so they get hurt the most," he said.

MacGraw said the aim of this

year's Philosophy Week was to make people aware of women's place in philosophy, attract students to philosophy courses, and encourage interdisciplinary studies with philosophy as an element.

The community-minded nature of interdisciplinary studies would appeal to Purdy, who sees her baby strike crashing into society, demanding attention and horrifying those who enjoy the status quo.

After arguing why a strike is necessary — women have no time to fight for themselves, because they are drained emotionally and economically by babies and housework, and no one will fight on their behalf — when asked outright if she thinks the strike will ever occur, Purdy looked down and said softly, "No."

"But if we're not going to have a baby strike, I challenge you all to come up with an alternative. Twenty years is not long in society, but it is long in people's lifetimes. What can

you do that will change things within a lifetime?"

Though Philosophy Week has been held for more than 15 years, this is the first time feminism has been the core issue. Feminists discussed women's place in society, the value of self-respect, "good men," and women academics.

Professor Kathleen Okruhlik, from the University of Western Ontario, raised the question of whether feminist teaching styles exist. She defined as feminist "respect for everyone, not tolerating sexist jokes, racist jokes, trying to ensure that everyone in the class gets equal air time, and trying to change interruption patterns." But expecting professors to give up their authority in the classroom could be a problem.

"Divesting authority seems dangerous," she said. "You're the one who can pass or fail them, and not to be clear and honest about that seems to be a dangerous thing."

Military historian and English professor Gil Drolet has also written a book about Loyola war veterans

Film series provides literary, historical, moral context for war

BY SHIRA KATZ

A former infantry officer who served in the Korean War is moderating a film series on the Loyola Campus titled "Literature and Films of War and Peace."

The series is sponsored by the Loyola Peace Institute, in collaboration with the University-based Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.

The films, most of them classics, deal with such themes as fighting for a cause, confronting another culture, the brotherhood of man and the execution of prisoners. They range from pro- to anti-war in their attitudes.

"We hope to sensitize people to the need for world peace by discussing moral, social and artistic issues," said Communication Studies Professor David Eley, director of the Peace Institute. He is organizing the series with colleague Marc Gervais and Gilbert Drolet, who is the series moderator.

Drolet, a grandfather of five, taught English for many years at Loyola, both the high school and college, and at Concordia. He also taught military history at the Collège Militaire Royal in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, and was made Emeritus Professor of War Literature at the college's closing ceremonies. He is now a volunteer associate of the Peace Institute.

"History has been terribly neglected in the classroom — badly inter-

preted or totally ignored," he said. "Some films falsify facts, and some films falsify by omission."

Drolet has just published a book about the 94 Loyola graduates who died in the First and Second World Wars and in the Korean War. *Loyola: The Wars - A Tribute to Men-For-Others* can be bought at Loyola High School.

He likes to reflect on the 36 maple trees between Belmore and West Broadway St. Though few Concordians know it, each one was planted in the name of a "Loyola man" who died in the First World War. Drolet said he is in favour of peace, but not at any price. It's a view that is often debated, and he won't shy away from such a debate with his peace films audience.

At one of the film nights, he said, people talked about the conflict in Bosnia. The night he showed *Breaker Morant*, they looked Australia's involvement in the Boer War on the side of the British against the European settlers in South Africa.

The series is half over. Audiences have already seen a pacifist film, *La Grande Illusion*, a British classic about the injustice of the military system called *Paths of Glory*, and a propaganda film titled *The Immortal Battalion*.

On March 4, *Au revoir, les enfants*, Louis Malle's account of how he and others helped to hide three Jewish classmates from the Nazis, will explore the psychology of occupation.

The Bridge on the River Kwai, which is about a battle of wills and cultural values between Japanese and British officers, will be shown March 11.

All three screenings are Mondays from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke St. West.

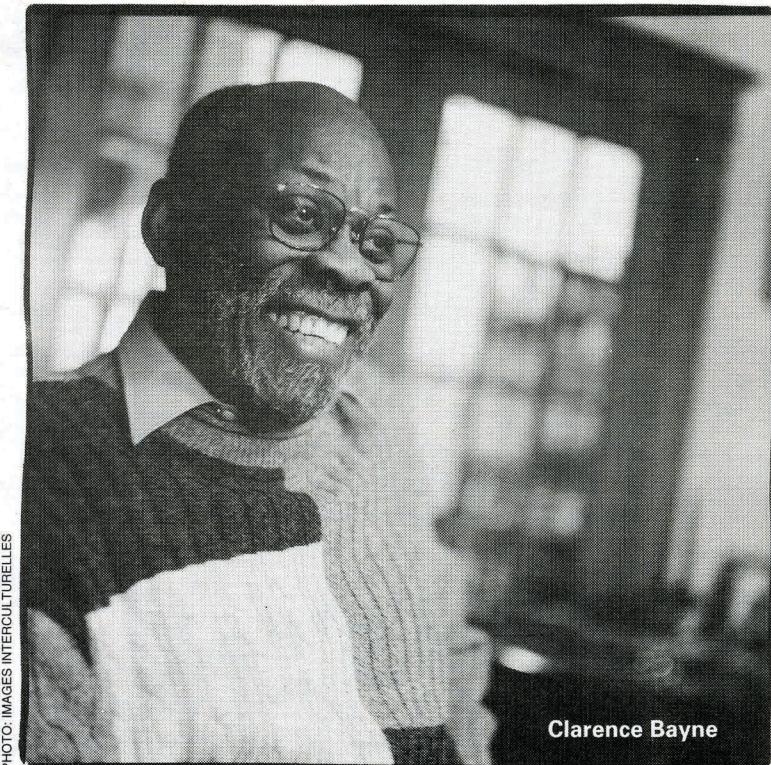
For more information, call the Loyola Peace Institute, at 848-7799.

Peace Institute applauds ban on land mines

The Loyola Peace Institute has expressed support for a recent decision by the Canadian government to issue a moratorium on the production, export and use of anti-personnel land mines.

These devices are left behind long after battles end, and constitute a deadly hazard to farmers, children and other citizens.

In a press release, the Peace Institute announced that its board of directors applauded the move, but would like the government to go further, and use its status within NATO and NORAD to effect a global ban on land mines. They also deplore the fact that Canada stockpiles anti-personnel land mines, keeping them for military practice.



Clarence Bayne

Hats off to Bayne

Professor Clarence Bayne has been presented with a community service award by the City of Montreal and the table de concertation pour le Mois de l'Histoire des Noirs.

Bayne is a member of Concordia's Decision Sciences and MIS Department, and director of the graduate Diplomas in Institutional Administration and Sports Administration.

His award, in the form of a decorative silver key-ring, was presented at City Hall early this month. A calendar has been published which features historical characters and the six honourees; he is featured for the month of June.

It was one more in a long list of honours which include a Governor-General's Award and the Black Theatre Workshop's Martin Luther King Jr. Award.

Bayne came to Canada from Trinidad more than 40 years ago,

and has been involved in the Canadian arts community ever since. He founded a number of artistic and educational groups, notably the Black Theatre Workshop, an enduring Montréal institution since 1971, plus the National Black Coalition of Canada, the Black Studies Centre, the Quebec Board of Black Educators, and the Black Community Council of Quebec.

Bayne is a member of Concordia's Decision Sciences and MIS Department, and director of the graduate Diplomas in Institutional Administration and Sports Administration.

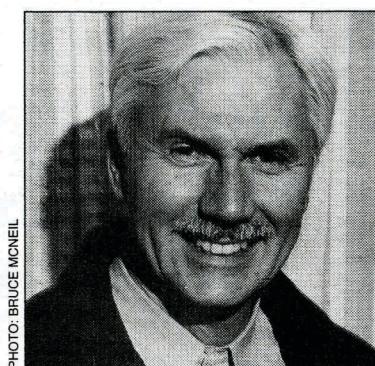
Few economists can boast that they are playwrights, poets and theatre managers, as Bayne can. As Director of the Diploma in Institutional Administration, he is able to give graduate students the benefit of his many years of experience in managing arts organizations and non-profit, community-based organizations.

David Eley becomes Catholic chaplain

The Reverend David Eley, S.J., is Concordia's Roman Catholic Chaplain, effective January 1.

His responsibilities will include providing sacramental ministry, pastoral counselling and spiritual direction to students, faculty and staff, and especially to the Loyola Chapel community. As chaplain, Eley will be a member of the Campus Ministry team of Student Services. His appointment was announced by Advocacy and Support Services Director Ann Kerby.

Eley is the Director of Loyola Peace Institute as well as a part-time faculty member; he has taught in the Departments of Communication Studies and Theology, and at Langelier University College. He has long been a member of the Loyola College Chapel community, and in recent years, a regular celebrant.



David Eley

Kerby said that the appointment was made possible through the cooperation and support of the Archdiocese of Montreal and the Society of Jesus, which joined with Concordia to continue a long tradition of Catholic chaplains' work at the University.

Stingers take Theresa Humes

Concordia's women's hockey team has done it again.

They won the 28th annual Theresa Humes Invitational Women's Hockey Tournament, and the competition was stiff, especially in the final.

The annual tournament, which is always held at the Loyola Campus, took place this year from February 2-4.

The Stingers have always been exceptionally strong, but this year they faced the daunting North York Aeros, and defeated them 4-3 in the final game before 500 cheering fans.

It won them not only the trophy — their fourth in a row — but a lot of media coverage. There was a substantial article in the sports pages of *The Gazette*, and Most Valuable Player Cammi Granato was inter-

viewed on CBC's *Daybreak* and Terry Haig's sports talk show on CKGM.

The other teams in the tournament were the Maritime Sports Blades (who came third), the University of New Hampshire Wildcats, the St. Lawrence Saints, the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières Patriotes, the USA Selects, and the 4- Glaces.

Harold Chorney sees growing gap between rich and poor

Back to class

BY SYLVAIN COMEAU

Political Science Professor Harold Chorney thinks Canada and the West in general are returning to a society defined by a gap between rich and poor.

"We are seeing the disintegration of the post-war social consensus on issues like social welfare and full employment because of attacks on unions, on the legitimacy of social justice, and on ethical behaviour," Chorney said in an interview after a lecture he gave at Lonergan College recently. "Now we have a mass society with much greater class stratification."

The so-called "mass society" emerged in a time of prosperity, when the Depression of the 1930s was clearly over. But today, Chorney warned, governments are repeating the mistakes of the '30s.

"They have the idea that you can get out of a recession by practising fiscal austerity, by cutting back. In the 1930s, governments, including the Canadian government, restricted spending. It just deepened the Depression."

The economy started to recover only when the government started to spend its way out of the Depression without worrying about the deficit and the debt. World War II gave that strategy a boost.

"The war provided political legitimacy to the idea of enormously stimulating the economy [despite the fact that] deficits were 20 per cent of GDP [gross domestic product], not five to six per cent. Within two years, unemployment fell to one or two per cent."

Defeatist attitude

Current monetary policy also offers a chilling sense of *déjà vu*. "The other big problem is the management of the money supply by the Bank of Canada. They kept interest rates far too high in the 1930s, and they're doing the same thing today."

Chorney maintains that interest rates are kept high as a crusade against inflation, but with the far too high price of painful unemployment levels. In addition, the government has taken a defeatist attitude towards unemployment.

"The assumption is that nothing

can be done about the unemployment rate, and if governments intervene, this will drive private investment away. Quite the contrary. Governments can encourage private investment by restoring confidence in the economy."

The results of these mistakes, according to Chorney, is that the recession of the late '80s and '90s is far from over. He even uses the dreaded D-word.

"One bank economist recently admitted that we are in the sixth or seventh year of a 10-year depression. He may be optimistic; it could turn out to be a 15-year depression."

While Canada and most of its trading partners are enjoying some economic growth, Chorney says that those numbers are not translating into job growth.

Depression, not recession

"Technically, growth has resumed, but the unemployment rate has not fallen anywhere, except the U.S. The corporate culture is now focused on downsizing, and more and more people are finding themselves out of work. So this is a depression, not a recession."

Although governments are counting on technological change to take up the slack in job creation, Chorney contends that technology is largely to blame for the jobless recovery.

"Companies use robotics [instead of workers]; they increase productivity by making people work faster, longer and harder. In 1995, 80,000 or so jobs were created, but this is a drop in the bucket when you have a million and a half people out of work, and another million and a half on welfare."

Chorney is disturbed by these trends, but he describes himself as an optimist.

"I think class stratification will have political repercussions. People can see what's going on; they are very angry about the economy. The average person in this country is increasingly unwilling to let the elites tell them what's good for them. I think that's very positive."

Chorney's latest book is *Towards a Humanist Political Economy*, published in 1993 by Black Rose Books.

viewed on CBC's *Daybreak* and Terry Haig's sports talk show on CKGM.

The other teams in the tournament were the Maritime Sports Blades (who came third), the University of New Hampshire Wildcats, the St. Lawrence Saints, the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières Patriotes, the USA Selects, and the 4- Glaces.



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PHOTOS: ANDRÉ FORGET



#12 - Delaney Collins

Most illiterate are Canadian-born — 8 per cent are university graduates, studies show

Concordians work with Women's Y on literacy project

BY RACHEL ALKALLAY

Twenty-four per cent of all Canadians are functionally illiterate, and in Québec, the figure rises to 28 percent. Most are Canadian-born, and have gone through part or all of the education system. Indeed, an estimated eight per cent of university graduates are estimated to be functionally illiterate.

"These statistics are unacceptably high," said Professor Riva Heft, "because illiterate people can't fully participate in society. And society loses out, because it can't be as dynamic as its potential." Heft is director of the Adult Education Program in the Department of Education, and is one of a number of Concordia women who have been bringing those numbers down.

The Literacy Centre at the Women's Y, originally called Words for Women, is Montréal's only bilingual literacy program aimed exclusively at women. It was begun by Concordia alumnae Meaghan Potter (BA '91) and her mother, Carol Potter, in 1992. Individual students are matched with tutors, tailoring the weekly two-to-four-hour sessions to fit individual needs. If a student needs to learn how to use the bus, write a cheque, or read bedtime stories to grandchildren, that is what they learn.

Lonergan College member Karoline Klug (BA '93) has been volun-

teer co-ordinator since May. Her three-fold mandate — recruitment, matching students with tutors and setting up an infrastructure for the program — has already paid off: the number of volunteer tutors has risen from 150 to 180 in a few months.

The Centre's students include women aged 16 to 65, grandmothers, women trying to enter the job market, and immigrants literate in their own language as well as Canadian-born women.

Takes courage to seek help

"Women come to the Y program because they've had difficulty adapting to a strict school environment," Klug said, and added, "It takes a tremendous amount of courage to admit your illiteracy and seek help."

Fund-raising co-ordinator Beverley Wilkes (BComm '94) called Klug a "superwoman" for her work with volunteers. Wilkes is focusing her efforts on women entrepreneurs, and on Snap Flap, the literacy board game created by Kate MacDonald and launched recently on Literacy Day at the Centre. Some of the proceeds from sales of the game will go to the Centre.

Under Professor Heft's direction, Michele Mackenzie (DipAdEd '95) completed a paper in April titled "Recruitment, Retention, and Support Strategies for Women Learners in Literacy Programs," aimed specifically at the Y's Literacy Centre and

designed to show how to reach out to illiterate women.

Recruitment is a major challenge. Traditional advertising methods, such as newspapers and posters, have little or no effect. Word-of-mouth among community members has proven to be most effective, when people with reading problems are not too embarrassed to reveal their illiteracy to friends.

Recent Family Life Education graduate Jill Fraser (BA '88) joined the Centre last March, and has been putting her creative-writing skills to good use by developing a writing group for illiterate women. "Adults have adult issues to write about, and when the students practice writing on a regular basis, it's amazing to see [their] confidence rise when they write something and others like it," she said.

Klug said that the program helps to establish a level of competence in basic skills. It is three years in length, and is offered free of charge to all women who require it.

Carol Potter is developing a women-positive literacy curriculum for the project, and Professor Heft serves as a consultant on the curriculum committee. The materials will be ready for pilot testing by the summer.

The Literacy Centre holds 18-hour tutor-training sessions on a semi-regular basis. Volunteers are asked to give a one-year commitment to their students.

Some have too much work, many have none

BY SYLVAIN COMEAU

What with the unemployed, the underemployed and the overworked, the prognosis for workers looks grim. Four speakers at a panel organized by students in the School of Community and Public Affairs on January 31 offered first-hand reports and some solutions.

Jacques Garon, a former Concordia Economics professor and member of the management association, the Conseil du Patronat, suggested that heavy use of overtime is swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

"Companies prefer to pay overtime, even double-time, rather than accept limits on the number of extra hours their employees can work. So they do less hiring, and people are fighting over a shrinking economic pie instead of sharing a growing one."

Emil Vallée, of the Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses de Québec (FTQ), complained that there are companies "in which some workers are doing 60 to 80 hours while others who used to work there are unemployed. [The FTQ] agrees that overtime is necessary, but we get the feeling that it is often planned. There's something wrong with that."

"There is a tremendous polarization between good jobs and bad jobs

today," he continued. "What used to be called 'student jobs' — which people would take temporarily to get them through school — are now often occupied by people who depend on them for their livelihood."

Another problem, he said, is poverty among young people, who are entering the job market at a bad time. "Jobs will start opening up only when baby-boomers retire, but by

ment against welfare recipients, especially from the working poor, who don't find themselves much better off than people on welfare."

In one welfare program, known as PAIE, the government subsidizes a company to hire a welfare recipient for six months. Responding to concerns that companies are likely to abuse the system, Reynolds replied, "About 50 per cent of people in the

PAIE program are kept on by the companies. There are safeguards against abuse; if they don't keep the employee longer than the six-month period, the company is ineligible to participate in the program for a while."

Christian Valadour, of the Collectif des entreprises d'insertion de Québec, called the current economic situation "simply catastrophic." Twenty per cent of Québécois are excluded from working, he said, while the government continues to put its faith in market forces to supply more jobs.

Valadour explained that the Collectif serves both a business and a social function. "We are in business to make money, but our main goal is to hire people who have been professionally and socially excluded. We have to get these people back in the workforce."

The panel was organized by students Emily Thomas, Donna Tom, Carolyn Morris and Romane Vernham.

What used to be called 'student jobs' are now often occupied by people who depend on them for their livelihood.

that time, there will be a new generation of younger, well-trained workers to compete with."

Elizabeth Reynolds, of the Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP), discussed "welfare," government programs designed to help people get off welfare.

"Why do we have welfare now? Since 1988, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people on welfare. And the make-up of welfare recipients is changing. There are a lot more people on it who are considered employable."

"Workfare is also more easily accepted today because of resent-

Showcase of student services



Students browse through the wealth of material on hand at the Services Festival, an annual showcase of how the University can help them. Participants were on hand from Counselling and Development, Financial Aid and Awards, Advocacy and Support Services, Recreation and Athletics, Health Services, the Dean of Students Office, the International Students Office, the Women's Centre, Daycare, the Legal Clinic, the Residence, the Careers Library, Services for Disabled Students, the Learning and Writing Centre, and Campus Ministry.

Frigo Vert combines food and politics

BY PHIL MOSCOVITCH

Organic whole-wheat flour, corn chips and fruit juices line the shelves. The fridge holds the usual health-food-store items: tofu, meatless hot dogs, soy milk.

But look around — signs urging customers to "buy local" and a table full of literature on the global food industry indicate that this isn't your run-of-the-mill health-food store.

Owned and operated by Concordia students, Le Frigo Vert is a non-profit business dedicated to making healthy food affordable. The first of its kind in Canada, it hopes to not only sell food, but to educate customers about food politics.

"It's so exciting!" said manager Ki Namaste one week after the store's February 1st opening, as she watched the place fill with customers. "There's always a steady stream now. It's great."

A couple of things set Le Frigo Vert apart from other health food stores. For one thing, it's committed to stocking items — like tampons bleached without chlorine — that are hard to find elsewhere. It will also hold workshops on everything from nutrition for the HIV-positive to baking bread and starting a worm-composter.

Namaste, the store's only full-time employee, says that reaction so far has been encouraging. "People are happy about the project, happy about having it here, and many are eager to help out."

While a lot of people love the idea of eating healthy food, its higher cost often puts it beyond their reach. Chandra Rice, an MA student in Religion, said she looks forward to buying food "that's in my price range from a store that's student-run."

Le Frigo Vert grew out of an effort by Concordia members of the Quebec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG). In the early 1990s, several members of the group started researching food issues, from how trade agreements affect what kind of foods wind up on our tables to the harmful effects of pesticides.

They formed a buying group that bought organic food directly from local wholesalers. Then they turned their efforts to trying to open a health-food store at the downtown campus.

That project bore fruit in the winter of 1994, when students voted in a referendum to pay \$1.70 per semester to help fund Le Frigo Vert. That translates into a subsidy of about \$65,000 a year.

But having that funding doesn't mean the store can afford to lose money. "It costs about \$90,000 a year to run this place," Namaste said. Any money the store makes this year will go to paying off Le Frigo Vert's start-up costs. "After that, what we're going to do is make our food even more affordable."

By virtue of their helping to fund the store, Concordia undergrads are automatically members. Others are asked to pay a \$10 lifetime membership fee — if they can afford it. If not, that's all right. "We're interested in access," Namaste said. "We want people to afford good food at low prices."

Le Frigo Vert is also planning to become incorporated as a co-operative, so that students will be able to do more than shop at the store. They'll own it.

Le Frigo Vert is at 2130 Mackay St. For information, phone 848-7586.

IN BRIEF...

Eco-Watt's bright idea

You're going to hear a lot more about community-based efficiency, promise the members of Eco-Watt, the energy branch of the inter-university Quebec Public Interest Research Group.

Eco-Watt held a conference on the concept last weekend at the Université du Québec à Montréal, and Concordia student Annette Henrikson said she was energized by the event. Participants heard about an Ontario Hydro project which saved millions by educating the public and retrofitting buildings.

Energy efficiency alone could prevent the need for more hydro mega-projects, and by designing their own conservation, communities can be the agents of their own revitalization.

Appointment

Cynthia Hedrich has been appointed Special Events and Internal Liaison Officer in the Office of Alumni Affairs. She will be responsible for Homecoming, alumni special events, and co-operative programming between the alumni office, other university departments and student groups. She has been working in the Office of the Vice-Rector, Academic.

Library Review Steering Committee

The Library Review Steering Committee, an external committee reporting to the Vice-Rector, Services examining changes to library services, welcomes your comments.

The Review Committee will evaluate the full range of services, activities and programs for which the library is responsible within the framework of its mandate, and the mission of the University.

Send written suggestions by Tuesday, February 27 to any of:

Calvin S. Kalman, Professor, Physics, Committee chair
H-841-11, Phone: 3284 Fax: 2828
e-mail: kalman@vax2.concordia.ca

Dario Arella, undergraduate student representative
Concordia Student Union, H 637

Hilary Schwartz, graduate student representative
Graduate Students' Association, T 306
e-mail: hbschw@vax2.concordia.ca



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REAL EDUCATION FOR THE REAL WORLD

The BACK Page

Events, notices and classified ads must reach the Public Relations Department (BC-115) in writing no later than Thursday, 5 p.m. the week prior to the Thursday publication. For more information, please contact Kevin Leduc at 848-4881, by fax: 848-2814 or by e-mail: kevin@alcor.concordia.ca.

FEBRUARY 15 • FEBRUARY 29

Alumni News

How to Buy Your First Home

Monday, February 26 1996

This three-part seminar covers all the basics of buying a home for the first time. Time: 7 - 9:30 p.m. Location: Hall Building, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., room 760, 7th Floor. Price: \$14 per person. RSVP: (514) 848-3817.

Art Gallery

The Leonard and Bina Ellen Art Gallery is located at 1400 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Information: 848-4750. (Métro Guy-Concordia)

Until March 2

Faculty of Fine Arts Exhibition. Monday - Friday from 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Saturday from 1-5 p.m.

Concordia Concert Hall

Thursday, February 15

Classical Repertoire students. 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Thursday, February 15

Music and Technology at 12:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Friday, February 16

Muzikunstwerk: Voices in the Wind. 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Saturday, February 17

Michael Bérard Quartet CD launch. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5. 848-7928.

February 21, 22 & 23

Écure # 10,11 & 12 at 8 p.m., electroacoustic concerts. Admission is free.

Tuesday, February 27

Vocal Repertoire students, directed by Barbara Lewis. 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Thursday, February 29

Tim Brady, Montréal guitarist and composer, at 12:30 p.m. Admission is free.

CPR courses

The following courses will be offered by the EH&S Office in the next few weeks. Members of Concordia and the outside community can take these

courses. Contact Donna Fasciano, Training Co-ordinator, at 848-4355.

February 29, March 1 - CSST First Aid - French Course

March 2 - Heartsaver Course

March 3 - Heartsaver plus

March 9 - Basic Life Support Course

March 10 - BLS Course

March 22 - Heartsaver

March 28 & 29 - CSST First Aid - English Course

March 30 & 31 - CSST First Aid - English Course

Faculty Workshops

Case Study #3 Phil Aikman Jokes Around. Thursday, February 29 from 1 p.m. - 3 p.m. in H-769, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Leader: Heather MacKenzie (LDO) and Olivia Rovinescu.

Film

Conservatoire d'Art

Cinématographique de Montréal

Cinéma J.A. DeSève, 1400 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Concordia University (Métro Guy-Concordia). Admission: \$3.50.

Friday, February 9

Boudou sauve des eaux at 7 p.m.; Madame Bovary at 9 p.m.

Saturday, February 17

Swamp Water at 7 p.m.; La règle du jeu at 9 p.m.

Sunday, February 18

Une partie de campagne, zero de conduite at 7 p.m.; The Southerner at 9 p.m.

Monday, February 19

La maman et la putain at 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 20

La jetée orphée at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 21

The Tin Drum at 8:30 p.m.

Friday, February 23

The River at 7 p.m.; Le carosse d'or at 9 p.m.

The Loyola Film Series

"Literature & Films of War and Peace", sponsored by the Loyola Peace Institute. F. C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W.

Tel. 848-3878. Free admission.

Monday, February 26

In Which We Serve at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 4

Aurevoir les enfants at 7 p.m.

Health Services

Immunization Clinic

Health Services' immunization clinic for measles, mumps and rubella runs until Feb. 16. Call 848-3565.

Lacolle Centre for Educational Innovation

Mid-Life Challenges. Saturday, Feb. 17; 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Leader: Shirley Caplan. Fee: \$56.98.

The Art of Risk Taking. Saturday, Feb. 24; 9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Leader: Antoinette Giacobbe. Fee: \$56.98.

Lectures & Seminars

Public Domain Cultural Studies Collective

Thursday, February 15

Professor Will Straw on "Space, Time and Popular Music. 8:30 p.m. in H-633.

Thursdays at Lonergan

February 15

Moira Carley, Lonergan College and Lonergan Fellow, on "Teaching Lonergan's Thought to Undergraduates." 3:30-5 p.m., 7302 Sherbrooke St. W. Information: 848-2280.

Liberals Arts College

Thursday, February 15

Professor Christopher Ricks, Boston University, on "Keats and Allusion." 8:30 p.m. in H-110, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

Sculpture, Ceramics & Fibres

Thursday, February 15

Anne Ramsden on "Informed by a feminist perspective." 5 p.m. in VA-102, 1395 René Lévesque Blvd. W.

Département d'Études françaises

Monday, February 26

Paula Varsano, Université de Montréal, on "Translation in China: Past and Present." 7 - 9 p.m. in CC-305, 7141

Sherbrooke St. W. 848-2090.

Concordia Irish Lecture Series

Wednesday, February 28

Professor Kevin Whelan, Boston College, on "The Long-term Impact of the Great Irish Famine." 8:30 p.m. in H-1070, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. 848-2435.

Thursdays at Lonergan

February 29

Anand, a journalist who specializes in South Asian affairs, on "Attenborough's Gandhi: Myth and Reality." 3:30-5 p.m., 7302 Sherbrooke St. W. Information: 848-2280.

Communication Studies

Thursday, February 29

"Go Figure: An Interdisciplinary Conference." A day-long panel series by graduate students in Media Studies and Communication. Loyola Campus (AD-131), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: 482-3459.

USA Work Permits

We can help Canadian citizens increase their chances of receiving USA work permits. Also, U.S. immigration and related business matters. B. Toben Associates (U.S. lawyers) 288-3896.

Concordia Students for Literacy

If you are interested in being a literacy tutor, training sessions will be on March 2, 3. For interview, call 848-7454 or drop by our office at 2020 Mackay St. W. Information: 848-2280.

University Ombuds Office

Contact us for information, advice and help with university-related problems and complaints. 848-4964 (PR-100) 2100 Mackay St.

bian activist, mother and warrior.

Time: 7 p.m. in J.A. DeSève Cinema, 1440 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. \$3 students, \$7 employed.

The Healing Circle

A family discussion and support group for women who are or have been in abusive relationships. We will meet Wednesdays (6:30-8:30 p.m.) at the Women's Centre of Montréal (3585 St. Urbain St.) Until April 3, 1996. Call Ilona at 522-8813.

Workshops

International Students Office

Housing Workshop, Tuesday, March 5 from 2 - 3 p.m. in H-653. Also, Job Readiness Workshop, Wednesday, March 6 from 2 - 4:30 p.m. in H-653.

Macintosh Computer Workshops

Computing Services is offering Mac Workshops free of charge to all faculty and staff. Please contact Carmelita Swann, 848-3668.

Computing Services Internet Seminars for Students

Friday, February 16, in CC-214, Friday, March 1 & 8 in H-403. From 2 - 4:30 p.m. Free to all Concordia Students. Call 848-7662 or 848-7655.

Black History Month

Sunday, February 25

A benefit screening of *A Litany for Survival: the Life and Work of Audre Lorde*, an award-winning documentary on the life of the African-American poet, feminist, theorist, les-

Women

Special Events

The Sparklers of Concordia

Thursday, February 29

The Sparklers Club, the social and cultural club for all senior undergraduates and non-credit (audit) students, is holding its wine and cheese party from 4 - 6 p.m. in H-762-1-2-3, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Non-alcoholic beverages will be served. Information: 848-7422.

EAP Lunchtime Seminar (For Concordia faculty and staff only)

Tuesday, February 27

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. in H-769, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Facilitator: Jacques Sauvageau, Warren Shepell Consultants. To register: 848-3668.

School of Community and Public Affairs

Trip to Africa, May 3 - May 19, 1996. Students will visit Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda. This study tour will be conducted by the Honorable David MacDonald, former Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia and the Sudan, newly elected President Partnership Africa Canada and Adjunct Professor, SCPA. Cost: approx \$2,000. Call 848-2575.

Thesis Defense

Friday, February 16

Esther Spector, Psychology, on "The Relative Importance of Relationships with Parents and Peers for Self-Concept in Middle Childhood." 10 a.m. in H-760, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

Monday, February 19

Jian Wang, Mechanical Engineering, on "On the Wave Activity Within Vortex Cores." 2 p.m. in H-762, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

Tuesday, February 26

Karin Lundgren-Cayrol, Education, on "Computer Conferencing: A Collaborative Learning Environment for Distance Education Students." 10 a.m. in H-762, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

Unclassified

Sublet - June 1 to Dec. 31

5 1/2 on Melrose Ave. (NDG), impeccable, completely furnished, two bedrooms. \$575. Ideal for professor. Call 488-1778.

Car for sale

Mazda 323 (1987). Excellent condition, new brakes and exhaust system. 87,000 kms, \$2,200. 485-2287 (leave message)

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